THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,735—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
31st Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lasnioe	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	523	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	732	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For farther particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORTSAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio.	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	5th Sept.	9 a. m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	6th Sept.	†6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barjora 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bander Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 7th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	c716	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R 10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Gunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
a Markgraf	3830	Jantzen	2nd Sept. 1912.
Somali	2555	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbo.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Halen	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

SMOKER SIR?

We question whether any house East of Suez can show a collection of smoker's commodities, so replete or in so charming a variety as that now being displayed in our show cases. To our hitherto representative collection we have recently added lavishly, and we would impress on our customers that every piece of Gold or Silver is

BRITISH HALL-MARKED

That useful adjunct to the smoker of the fragrant Turkish or Egyptian, the CIGARETTE CASE, is to be seen in a plethora of shapes and styles; curved and straight; single and double; long and short; plain and engine-turned; heavy and light; of which we have

OVER A GROSS

to select from. There are, besides, TOBACCO BOXES, MATCH BOXES, CIGARETTE BOXES, CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR CUTTERS, POCKET CIGAR or CIGARETTE LIGHTERS, the "EVER-READY" LIGHTER and other knick-knacks which appeal to the smoker and are so popular and useful also for presentation purposes.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

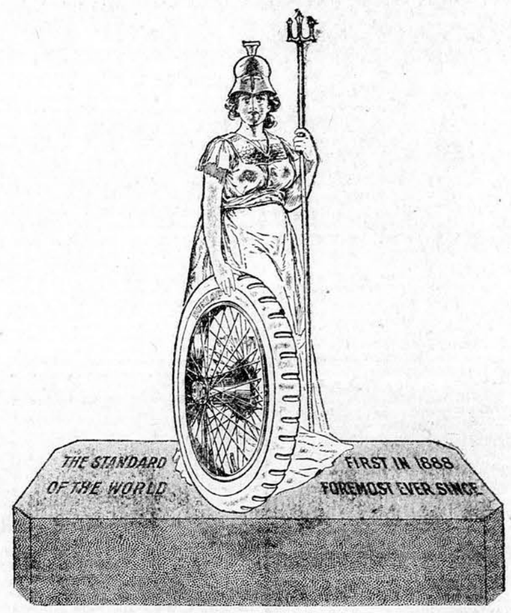
DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



Brittania Rules the Waves
AND
DUNLOPS
Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	MADRAS,	CALCUTTA,
3 Wallace St.	188c Mount Rd.	3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?
Is it fair to your friends?
You cannot take chances.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH IN India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 7th of September, 1912, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1912.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as a Director.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1912.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4th to 21st September, 1912, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOMBAY-POONA SERVICE.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS, the running of which was TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED will resume running from to-day:—

23 Down Poona Passenger	H. M.	40 Up Bombay Passenger	H. M.
Bombay ... Dep.	22-15	Poona ...Dep.	10-10
Poona... ... Arr.	5-30	Bombay ...Arr.	16-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, dated 28th Aug., 1912.

NOTICE.

WATER SUPPLY TO E WARD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SATURDAY 31st instant, SUNDAY 1st Proximo and possibly also on MONDAY 2nd Proximo, the pressure in E Ward will be lower than usual in consequence of necessary alterations to the 27 TANSA MAIN having to be done.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department.
Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

Now in the Press]

THE

Motor Vehicles Law

BY

M. J. GILES,

Chief Inspector of Police,
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Theatres & Motor Vehicles Department.

A HANDBOOK FOR THE USE OF OFFICIALS, MOTORISTS AND OTHERS

COMPRISING

THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1904 and RULE with Notes.
THE TAXI-CAB REGULATIONS AND FARES with Notes.
THE PETROLEUM, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM & BOILER INSPECTION REGULATIONS
A DIGEST OF THE LEADING ENGLISH HIGH COURT CASES
MISCELLANEOUS MATTER
AND
A MAP OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Showing metalled and unmetalled Roads.

PRICE Rs. 2-8. Postage extra.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
and 32-1 Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
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They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 4 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ended 30th June, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September 1912, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th September, 1912, on production of their Share Certificates.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th September to 17th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that FURDOONJI DORABJI OOSEAD, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K, Bumman Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of Farzandari land situate at Jamsetji Moholla, Abdul Rehman Street, together with the messuages tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, bearing New Survey No. 2102, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 77, and Street Nos. 343-47 all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a common Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the North by the House of Bai Awabai, and on or towards the South by a common Sweeper's passage.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BAI SAKARVAHOO widow of COOVERJI DHANJI late of Cutch Bhojae Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

(1) MATHURADAS BHAWAN and (2) CHAPSEY BHAWAN both of Cutch Bhojae Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants priests at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Holi Chakla within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of August, 1912.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, RAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SMART young EUROPEAN or EURASIAN with good knowledge of HARDWARE for revising and bringing up to date catalogues of large Hardware Firm and also producing monthly lists. Must have had previous knowledge of this kind of work and be able to produce attractive and readable advertising matter.

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1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
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1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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BANKS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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SAVINGS BANK.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
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Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
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Manager.

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BY
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the property at Umerkhady advertised to be sold by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sakoobai, widow of Narayan Hanmantrao Patel, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs K. F. Seervai and Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Receivers appointed in Suit No. 129 of 1910, (Dhunbai vs Byramji), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable jewellery such as:—

1 diamond necklace, 1 pair bootties with single large diamonds, 1 pair gold bangles set with pearls, 1 pair bootties set with diamonds and a ruby, (ruby in 1 bootie missing) 1 large earring, set with diamond, 3 gold rings set with stone, 1 gold neck chain of two strings, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold neck chain, 1 gold neck chain with large coin, 1 gold neck chain.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The jewellery will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY 30th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Cottage, Piano, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 30th Aug. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 first floor opposite the Church and next to the Old Apollo Hotel on Colaba Causeway, Colaba, valuable French polish household furniture such as tapestry, lined suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, single and double door mirror almyrah, cottage piano, wardrobe, dressing and wash-hand tables dining tables and chairs, dumwaiter, writing table, bookcases, sideboard iron and teakwood bedsteads, marble topped tables and tiled topped teapoys, glassware, crockeryware and plated-ware cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. M. Young Esqr. and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cowasjee Rustomjee Ashburner the Executor of the last will of the late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of mortgage-deed the 2nd day of October 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, on WEDNESDAY the 18th September, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in the west side of Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Hamabai Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dosabhoy Bejonji Culgrowala and or towards the South by the house of Walljibhoy Luckmichand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8656 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2198 (1) and Street Nos. 214-216 and 218.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F.P. Pavri, attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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For insertions in the amusement

Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 28.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 7-16		un chgd
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4	1-4	
2½-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 3-4	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·27 1-2		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight ..	3 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 15-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	4		3-8
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	4 1-2		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 30,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 11,70,000 " to Bombay.
" 8,10,000 " to Madras.
" 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 37 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 37 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Quiet
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 1,500 "
Mid-American ... 9·40—0 to
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4—1 2

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·10	6·00	5·96	5·92	5·91
—03	—02	—06	—03	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
5·92	5·94	5·95	5·96	
—04	—03	—03	—05	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 10·84 Jan. 10·83.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 10·77 Jan. 10·77
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 10·97 Jan. 11·00

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 14,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 39,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 24,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·25—05

Futures—Month of Oct 11·29+01 } Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·00+ unchgd

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-8—1-8
Futures month of Oct. ... 10·94—05
Futures month of Jan. ... 10·95—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 29 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Buyers
Tone—Firmer

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 33 Nominal—Dull
Do. Month— ... Sept-Oct
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... 37 1-2 Sept-Oct Nominal—Dull

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... 40+1-2
Do Months ...Aug.-Sept.—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do, Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest Value

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 1-2+1-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 56 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED,—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Buyers—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 5 1 unchgd
Aug-Sept—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 0 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7-12 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 79 7-16—5-16
English best selected copper ... £ 84

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.
BEEF & MUTTON-TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-3
" " Mutton Tallow 38-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Firmer
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 2 1-4+3-4d
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct-Dec Sellers
Tone—Dull
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 6—2+9 11 1-4 —3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Old crop week New Crop dull closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Inactive unchgd
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept-valne
Tone—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta— Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta— Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— Do. 12 1 1-2—Sepa.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Steady—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [29TH AUG. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Sovs	4,50,000	Melbourne	Comptoir National.
12 Boxes Sovs...	9,00,000	Sydney	do
12 Boxes Sovs...	6,150	Muscat	do
Rupees ...	25,800	Linga	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	14	16,169
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	14	16,601

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The whole of the 50 lakhs of Councils were again allotted in Bills yesterday at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 37 per cent. against 70 per cent. last week. The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do Francs ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...133
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147 1-2
Shanghai " ...200 3-4
Japan " ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Rates opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and the near Settlement and 96 for the 30th September Settlement, and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A fair business has been put through.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 0 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 0 0
2nd " ... " 95 14 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 28 7-16 and 1-8 higher for forward at 28 3-8. New York was 1-8 up at 61 3-4. The market opened firm at 73 1-8 ex duty for ready and 72 3-16 for the September settlement and advanced 3-16 during the morning. Later in the day small fluctuations occurred and at the close the market is steady as under for ready and forward. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 3
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	72 5 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	72 6 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	72 10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	81 11 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	81 12 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	82 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The home market showed little change on closing yesterday. The local market is irregular. Last night good Broach advanced to Rs. 295 1-2, the quotation this morning on opening being Rs. 294. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 291 1-2. The market closes quiet as under. Export houses have been sellers of good Broach this afternoon.
Ready cotton is quiet with a limited demand and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	299	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	292	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...		289	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	286	"
Fine M.G.Dhamangaon Pulgaon...		280	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	275-6	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	264	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	254	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	252	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	262	Dec.
" " " ...	... "	257	Nov.
F. G. B. G. Bengals ...	... "	242-3	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet. Steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·11	6·01	5·97
+01	+01	+01
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·93	5·92	5·93
+01	+01	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
5·95	5·96	5·97
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 8 0 B.T.
September ... " 11 5 0 B.T.
Api-May 1913 ... " 10 10 0 "

RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 3 3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 8 1 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 9 0 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 48 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... " 27 0 0
Forward ... ... " 24 8. 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 5 0 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 7 6 "

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,573 bales,
Wheat ...	...	...	12,875 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	7,394 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	3,723 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	260 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	758 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,710 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,899 "
Rice ...	...	...	2,916 "
Myrabollams..	...	...	Nil "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	6,003 "
Mowrasead ...	...	...	4,582 "
Gram ...	...	...	1,596 "
Joowar ...	...	...	3,625 "
Maize ...	...	...	Nil "
Barley ...	...	...	1,878 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 16th August 1912, were Rs. 2,150, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 10th August 1912, Rs. 1,01,480.

CALCUTTA COAL SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUG. 29.

In the Calcutta share market yesterday, coal was much quieter with little business and a decided weakening in second class stock. The principal rises over preceding day were Bengal, Nagpur, twelve annas to 47-0 ; Equitable, eight annas to 27-12 ; Lakurba, four annas to 19-4 ; falls from preceding day included Baraboni, four annas to 13-4, Gopalichuck, eight annas to 11-4.
In jute, the tone was steady with moderate business ; Baranagore rising two and a half rupees to 78-0.

KARACHI MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUG. 29.

As indicating roughly the reason for the slackness in the money market, it may be pointed out that the imports into Karachi for the week ending the 24th instant totalled over 30,000 tons. With imports and exports at an equilibrium, the necessity for the exchange banker almost disappears.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
Bombay, 30th Aug., 1912.
Corps Shooting Club.
It is proposed to hold the competitions to be fired on Saturday afternoon next the 31st instant at Colaba Range, commencing from 4 p.m. in two classes.
Class "A" Marksmen and 1st class shots.
Class "B" 2nd Class Shots and Recruits,
Competitions.
200 yards, 8 shots, last 7 to count (Falling Plates).
300 yards 6 shots, last 7 to count (1st Class Figure Target).
One prize will be awarded to each class for the best aggregate for the two ranges.
There will be the usual Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 3rd proximo from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.
Mr. Vincent Morley having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 30th Aug., 1912.
479. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday, the 2nd proximo, at 7-30 a.m.
480. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—
No. 6652 Vol. E. Sargon.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.
The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley, 500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.
Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 30th Aug. 1912.
185. Parades—There will be drills or lectures for No. 1 company Bombay Vol Artillery every Wednesday in September at the new Head-Quarters, Old Town Barracks or in the Arsenal at 9-30 p.m.
First parade Wednesday September 4th at Head Quarters.
Dress.—Plain clothes.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDGAR—Aug 19, at Wellington, to the wife of D. K. Edgar, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
WINTER—Aug 21, at Simla, the wife of Major C. B. Winter, 112th Infantry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer expected to arrive at 6 a. m.
Harwood League Football : R. G. A. vs. Hornets.
Cricket at Poona—Major Greig's XI vs. Hindus.
Co-operative Conference at Poona.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight, will see the straight."—John Ruskin.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m, to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	... 12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	... 8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	... 8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	... 6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of J. D. Bracken, Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Humorous March...The Pig and Whistle ...Smith
Overture ...Le Roi d'Yvetot ..... Adam'
A Veil Dance.....Mystic Beauty .....H. Finck
Selection ...The Spring Maid .....Reinhardt
Valse ...The Sunshine Girl ...Rubens
Selection...The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Characte. Piece ...The Parade of the Tin Soldiers .....Jessel

REPORTED THEFTS.—Deputy-Inspector Tapsell, of the Bombay Police, reports the theft of his gold muff-chain and gold broach and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 170, from his residence at Cuffe Parade. Hormusji Manekji, a clerk in the Receiver's Office, High Court, reports the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 110 from his house at Gowalia Tank Road. Rukhma Surajmal, a Marwari, residing in Chimna Butcher Street, reports the theft of ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 276.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) the 31st instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Habsburg" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, (Saturday). Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 28th instant when Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (retd.) President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary then read the following paper:—"The customs observed on St. Agnes' Eve by the Christians and the customs observed on the Gauri Puja Day by the Hindus" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A. The meeting passed a resolution recording its sense of grief for the death of Rao Bahadur B. S. Jayaka, who was for several years a member of its Council and a contributor. The Hon. Secretary submitted some notes and drawings received from Lt. R. W. G. Hingston, I. M. S. of 21st Cavalry, Jhelum, through the Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Natural History Society. The notes and drawings were referred to the President, Lt. Col. Kirtiker, I. M. S., for his observations.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m. on the 28th August to 6 a.m. on the 29th Aug. :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	4	4
Total mortality from all causes...		80
Same date last year.....		82
Cholera	2	nil

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 24th August, 1912, was 808, giving a death-rate of 42·89 per annum per thousand as against 28·08 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers; 14, plague; 1, small-pox ; 2, measles ; 19, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 60, phthisis ; 53, diseases of the nervous system ; 208, affections of the respiratory organs ; 87, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 40, still-born; 101, old age and debility ; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 3; Brahmin, 16, Lingaet, 0; Bhatia, 0; Hindu of other caste, 196; Hindu low caste, 52; Mussalman, 86; Parsee, 22; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African. 1 ; Buddhist, 0 ; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 402 as against 416 for the corresponding period of last year, and 383 the average over the past five years.

The mortality from plague in India, during the week ending 24th Augus., was 999 attacks and 753 deaths. The provincial figures were as follows :—Bombay, 386 deaths, Bengal, 6. Bihar and Orissa, 32, the United Provinces 26 the Punjab 3, Burma 59 Mysore 136 and Hyderabad 34.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. Atrial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

"Schoolmaster Convicted of Sedition."

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal, presented on behalf of Gajanan Govind Naik, a schoolmaster at Thana, who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, on a charge of sedition under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, by Mr. Wales, the District Magistrate of Thana.
Mr. L. Robertson, with Mr. Gharpure, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shah, the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.
The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused on four occasions in the course of conversation with four different persons used language, calculated to bring into hatred or contempt, the Government established by law in British India.
As not more than two of these conversations took place within the space of one year, the prosecution selected to confine the charge to conversations with one Datte. This Datte was a young man of the Konkanast Brahmin caste, and a native of the Kurandwad State. He was studying drawing in Bombay, and during the plague season of 1909 stayed at Thana. Here he made acquaintance with the accused, who was a teacher in the Government Middle School at Thana. The accused advised Datte to study history, and recommended certain authors of the type generally read by men affected with seditious ideas. The words used in the course of the conversation were—"The English oppress us, therefore we must get Swaraj. The Europeans make people offend against religion. A leather coin is about to be issued and it will have to be used for Sharda (i.e., a religious ceremony) and other occasions. They give no encouragement to trade and increase the taxes. Therefore we must unite and get independence." He is also said to have recited some poetry from the "Kesari," about a European shooting a woman and getting off without any punishment. He also said that in his opinion Tilak's punishment was unjust, and ended by saying that people must be got together to win independence.
Mr. Wales, the District Magistrate of Thana, in his judgment, observed that so far as the actual words used were concerned, Datte's evidence was entirely uncorroborated. He however gave his evidence in a straightforward manner and prima facie there was no reason why he should come from a distant part of the country to swear the accused's liberty away. The conversations between Datte and the accused were said to be similar in tenor to other witnesses, who had given evidence in this case. The District Magistrate was of opinion that the frequent visits of the accused to Bhore and Kuranwad and his connection with Sitaram More who had been convicted under the Arms Act, showed that the accused was connected with the Extremist party. Mr. Wales was of opinion that there was no reason to doubt Datte's "bona-fides," and held that the charge against the accused had been proved.
In delivering sentence, Mr. Wales, observed that it was evident that the accused had been for some years engaged in an active seditious propaganda, and that he had tampered with the loyalty of four youths, one a young school boy, and that he had dealings with men like Sitaram More who was undergoing punishment for being in unlawful possession of arms. The accused himself was an insignificant individual, and though probably he would take good care not to risk his own life, yet his teachings might easily inflame half-educated youths such as those concerned in this case, and excite them to violence. It was to the pernicious teachings of this sort of man that political crime was due. The accused was accordingly sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.
Against this conviction and sentence the accused appealed.
After hearing Mr. Robertson and Mr. Shah, Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered the judgment of the Court.
His lordship said, that the appellant had been convicted under section 124A, Indian Penal Code; that was a section which provided punishment for any person, who by spoken words brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, or excited disaffection towards His Majesty or H. M. Government established by law in British India.
The words spoken according to the charge, on which the appellant was convicted, were spoken to the witness named Datte, whose evidence was believed by the learned magistrate, who saw him, and no reason had been urged before their lordships, why they should take another view as to Datte's credibility. The court therefore had to assume that the words, which Datte reported as having been spoken by the accused were the words, which he actually used. In the English notes of the District Magistrate the words used had been given briefly. The court therefore referred to the vernacular deposition in order to satisfy itself as to the exact words, which Datte deposed to have been used by the appellant. Assuming that the words quoted in the magistrate's judgment to be the words used by the accused, there could be no doubt in the minds of any one, acquainted with Hindu thoughts and feeling, that they fell within the purview of section 124 A. of the I. P. C.
The Court, after discussing the evidence, said that it showed that this was not a haphazard or casual conversation of the accused with Datte. That the accused had for a long period of time pursued his activities steadily, consistently and systematically. The accused held the responsible position of a school master, and upon the evidence he was shown to have abused that position in order to poison the immature minds of youths coming under his influence, against the established Government in British India.
Their lordships held that upon the evidence before the Court, the prosecution had fully established the charge against the accused, and having regard to his position as a schoolmaster and the abuse he made of his trust, the court was of opinion that the conviction must be upheld. As to the sentence the Court was of opinion that in the circumstances of the case the sentence was not excessive. The Court confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

Their lordships further disposed of the rule, issued by the Court on the 18th July, against Gurbhai Johar, a syce, to show cause why the sentence of 21 days' imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 24th of April 1912, should not be enhanced.
In this case the accused was placed before Mr. Setalvad on a charge of trespass, but Mr. Setalvad altered the charge to one of attempt to outrage the modesty of a girl. The evidence showed that the accused who was a syce employed at the Wellington Mews, went to the room of another syce living in the same chawl, with his daughter aged 12, and attempted to outrage her modesty. The accused denied the charge, but on the evidence before him, the magistrate convicted him and observed that the offence deserved a fairly severe punishment. The accused was sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.
Their lordships having perused the records of the case enhanced the punishment to one of two months' rigorous imprisonment which was to include the term of imprisonment which the accused had already served.

MURDER OF AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal presented by Yenku Bin Mahadu Gauda, who was convicted by Mr. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara, under Section 302 I. P. C. with having murdered his wife, and was sentenced to transportation for life.
Mr. K. H. Kelker, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Shah, the Government Pleader, for the Crown.
The accused suspected his wife of being in love with her sister's husband, Boma. The parties, it was alleged, attended wedding festivities on a Saturday and Sunday. Devi, the deceased, instead of returning home with the accused stayed behind with her sister, and is said to have been accompanied by Boma for part of the way on Monday, when she returned home. The body of Davi was found in a pool of blood, with a sickle lying by its side. The accused admitted the murder of his wife, but pleaded grave provocation. He said his wife had kicked him in the course of an altercation they had the previous night. The evidence of his mother and sister and other relatives showed that the relations between the accused and his wife were of a strained character owing to the accused's suspicious that she was on intimate terms with Boma.
The Judge, taking into consideration the fact that the accused had reasons to suspect his wife of infidelity and further taking into consideration that the murder was not attended by any barbarity, convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.
Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Kelker, dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

The Accused Takes up a Funny Attitude.

HER DEFENCE ADDRESS.

The case in which Mrs. Thorpe alias Mrs. Smith alias Miss Norman Cotter was charged by Inspector Morris, C.I.D., with cheating the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel and the manager of the Indian Motor Car Taxi Cab Company, Limited, in respect of Rs. 653 and Rs. 202 respectively, was yesterday afternoon called on for hearing in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.
The accused was not present in court, but Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Sullivan, the prosecuting police officials, were present.
The magistrate took his seat on the bench at 3 45 and said that he had received information that the accused refused to dress and come out of jail. Mr. Harker said that they were trying to pursuade her to come.
The magistrate said he could secure her presence by issuing a warrant, but the jail and the police authorities had to consider by what means she could be brought to the court. His Worship presumed that they could use all legal means including force to bring her to the court.
Mr. Sullivan said there were four police officers and one jailor near her to get her out of the jail.
The magistrate suggested that four stalwart nurses from the Goculdas Hospital would be enough to bring her to the court.
At 4-20 Mr. Harker intimated to the court that the accused was brought into the court-house.
The accused's husband, Smith, was called and tendered for further cross-examination.
The accused would not open her mouth, but sat still in the chair. The court repeatedly asked her if she wished to cross-examine the witness, but she would not reply.
The magistrate, after repeatedly explaining her position to her, discharged the witness.
Mr. Sullivan then intimated that he had no further evidence to call and closed the case for the prosecution.
In reply to the court's enquiry if she wished to call any witness the accused at last broke her long silence and said she wished to call Mrs. Harris, the manageress of the Taj Mahal Hotel.
Mrs. Harris, who was in court, was called. Examined by the accused she said she had not valued the accused's property. The accused herself opened her box and took out something that she wanted. It was then locked and kept in the hotel.
The accused next applied for the production of a sealed packet which had been deposited with Messrs Cox and Co. in Calcutta. She also asked for the production of the three statements which she said Thomas, Abraham, and Curran Sharpe had made before the police.
The documents were produced and put in.
Mrs. Thorpe next desired to put a few questions to the C. I. D. Superintendent.
Mr. Sullivan entered the witness box and being examined by the accused said that he first met the accused in 1910 when she nursed Mr. Justice McLeod. She had complained to him that her husband (Smith) had run away with another woman Mr. Sullivan refused to interfere in the matter as it was a non-consinzable offence.
The accused then asked the witness to produce her marriage certificate, but he said he was not a chaplain, and he had not got it.
The accused's next application was for the production of the sealed packet.
Mr. Sullivan said that the packet was opened in the presence of a "panch" by the police. It contained certain medals which were the subject matter of another inquiry as the police believed there was an offence committed in connection with those medals.
The magistrate held that the packet or its contents having nothing to do with the present charge should not be put in as evidence.
The magistrate then asked the accused to address the Court, but she said she would first hear the police version and then say what she had to.
The magistrate explained that she having called witnesses for the defence had lost the right of addressing the court last.
At last after having been repeatedly told how the law stood, the agreed to address the court. She spoke for over an hour. She pleaded not guilty and said according to the section of the Act the evidence could not prove the charge of cheating. Having paid her bill for the first week in the Taj Mahal Hotel she had asked the manager to put her on monthly rate and he agreed. Her connection with Sharpe had commenced long before she went to the Taj, and while at that hotel she had sent him a remittance. Mr. Barrell knew all about it. That reverend gentleman knew that she borrowed money from him to help Curran Sharpe, who was in difficulties. Before leaving the hotel she had told the manager of the Taj she was short of money and could not pay. He wanted some guarantee and he asked Mr. Barrell if he would stand guarantee for her and he did. However the goods left by her in the hotel were worth more than double the amount of the bill.
The accused made a long statement narrating her connection with Sharpe and their doings in Rang

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (15th August), with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dunbarmoor, 2,331 tons, Captain O. G. Owens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria via Port-Said (13th August) with ballast.

The Arab steamers Ld, steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Basreh etc. with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta (15th August) with a cargo of coal

The Hans a Line steamer Kandenfel. 3,604 tons, Captain H. Willinberg, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Viraws, 2,176 tons, Captain A. G. Tipper, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 28th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Aug. 29.

Angus	2320	Dakers	
Baroda	1879	Penny	M M & Co
Bahrein	1402	Grant	Arab Steamer Ld
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp 9-9 M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	W and A G & Co
Dumra	767	Morrison	M M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	13-8 B Lang
Headleyside	2518	Johnson	M M and Co
Malda	1258	Bamber	M M & Co
Rijsbergen	2335	Burge	T M and Co
Steenbergen	2459	Deyonge	Antwerp 7-9 T M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Umainga	1869	Cox	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2447	Shotten	T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK,—Aug. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington	3619	Provs J	Antwerp	5-9	Mackintosh & Co
B Trafford Hall	3138	Main Kchi	29-8	K Nixon & Co
D&E Baroda	1899	Penny		M M & Co
D&E Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P	S N & Co
F Sealda	3438	Johnson		M M & Co
K Hakata Maru	3,859	Nomura	Kobe	6-9 N Y Kaisha and Co
M Delta	4780	Martin		P & O Co
N Dunbarmoor	2331	Owens	Genoa	2-9 W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2315	Tantren	Durban	2-9 A S & Co
P Wildenfels	3,535	Weishman	W and A G	and Co
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher	Aden	12-9 Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3,250	Thomson	Liverpool	9-9 W and A G and Co
3	Viraws	2176	Tipper	Rangoon	30-8 M M & Co
4	Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson		K N & Co
5	Euphorbia	2444	Stevens	Naples	2-9 W & A G & Co
6	Brighton	2273	Thomas	Port Said	7-9 Sanday & Co
7	Habsburg	2095	Selevich		A L S N Co
8	Lawada	2124	Crookston	Calcutta	28-8 M M & Co
9	Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg	Hamburg	30-8 W & A G & Co
12&13	Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	P & O Co
	H W P D				
	Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	31-8 Bo S N Co
	Sarasvati	4403	Ebrahim		Bo S N Co
	M W D D				
	Barjora	1908	Willis		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta, Aug 15
29	Bahrein	Grant	Basreh, Aug 9
	Dunbarmoor	Owens	Alexandria, Aug 13
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta, Aug 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Kasara	King	Basreh
	Australien	Costa	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Viraws, Tipper for Rangoon.
„ Kandenfels, Wittenberg for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bahrein for Persian Gulf.
„ Trafford Hall for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Sumatra, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Seistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd prox about noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunbarmoor s—48 bales cotton, J. Kischund ; 105 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram and Co ; 352 cwts cottonseed, J. Cassum.

Nether by Hall s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co ; 105 bales wool, J. Kairs ; 50 bales wool, A. H. Mowjee and Co ; 393 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—30 cwts chutney, M. M. Poonjiajee and Co ; 20 bales sowri cotton, J. Cassum ; 56 tons oil seed cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co ; 242 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—250 casks skins, Earied N. Stein

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—50 bales hides and skins, H. M. Halini ; 172 casks skins, Earie N. Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARCELLES.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts bones (crushed), R. Kaderbhoy.

Netherby Hall s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros

FOR BIRKENHEAD.

Trafford Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Trafford Hall s—3,000 cwts masson, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 14,010 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—330 bales savri cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis ; 10,960 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 978 cwts gunny cuttings, 50 bales cotton, 377 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 8,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

Chupra s—1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 250 cwts horns, S M Mohamed ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 175 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co ; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 700 cwts mustardseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 5,913 cwts barley, Volkart Brothers.

Torrington s—750 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 30th August, 1912.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

THE Review by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the Irrigation report, was briefly summarised in our telegraphic columns a few days ago, shows the extent of the operations of Government in the effort to make sterile tracts fertile. Of productive works—the capital for which is usually provided from borrowed money—it is expected that they will, within ten years of their completion, yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses and the interest on the outlay expended on their construction. No project is now sanctioned as a productive public work unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that when fully developed, it will fulfil these conditions. This standard was not attained in the case of the earlier irrigation projects and thus it has happened that several large irrigation works which were financed from borrowed capital are not remunerative. Such works number thirteen, of which seven are in the Bombay Presidency. It is explained that they are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India—the total accumulated losses on these works now amounting to close on eleven crores of rupees. But Government takes to itself this consolation that though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense, they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the viscissitudes of the seasons. All works, however, do not involve a loss and it is shown that no less than thirty-nine satisfy productive conditions, paying together 10·40 per cent. on their outlay. Indeed, after paying interest charges, the surplus revenue, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1910-11, amounted to thirty-eight crores of rupees, seven crores more than the capital invested on them. The total area, irrigated by all productive public works, is put down at 14,175,000 acres and the return on these works taken together amounts to 8·14 per cent. on the capital outlay. As illustrating the importance of such works, it is stated that the estimated value of the crops irrigated in the year was forty-eight crores of rupees or about seven crores more than the capital expenditure incurred on them. New additions are being made to the list, and when completed, the Punjab will be able to add three million more acres to her irrigated area, Madras a million and two hundred thousand, and Sind two million acres.

Protective works—that is irrigation schemes designed as a protection against famine and for which the capital is provided from current revenues—number twenty-five, whilst several others are being added to the total. Those already in operation irrigate 284,212 acres, and it is shown that when the sanctioned works are completed, the total will be increased by 886,000 acres, of which 310,000 are in Bombay. Highly satisfactory results are recorded during the year, it being shown that the Lower Chenab Canal, which served 2,215,000 acres, earn a gross revenue of over 107 lakhs, a sum which exceeded the total yield from works of the same class in any other province and equalled 28·66 per cent. on the capital outlay. In Sind there was a falling off of net revenue, by a lakh and three-quarters, owing to the failure of the river to give the last watering usually furnished in September. The question of superseding a number of existing inundation canals by a perennial system, taking off from above a weir at Sukkur, is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. It is recognised that the irrigation works in Bombay are limited in scope, compared with those of other provinces, but our service will be greatly improved when the schemes which have been sanctioned are completed. In this connection it is recorded in the review that when the Irrigation Commission of 1901-03 visited the Deccan a special officer had investigated about half-a-dozen projects for canals with ghat-fed storage works. On their recommendation a hydrological and hydrographical survey of the tract was undertaken, which resulted in the preparation of a number of projects. Since then the Chankapur project has been finished, the Godavery canals are approaching completion, while work on the Pravara project is in progress.

The recently sanctioned Nira Right Bank project, to which we made reference some time ago, is to be commenced with at once. It will, it is estimated, occupy eleven years in construction and will "afford protection to a tract in the Sholapur district which has the reputation of being one of the most liable to famine in the whole of India." Another scheme for the Bombay Deccan is the Gokak Canal, but this remains for the present under consideration of the Government of India. The writer of the Review does not seek to ignore the fact that the Commission suggested an examination of Gujarat with a view to utilising the waters of its principal rivers for irrigation purposes ; but it is written "in view, however, of the limited funds available for protective irrigation works, the Government of India decided that the inception of any comprehensive scheme for Guzerat should be deferred until the more important and promising works in other parts of the Deccan were completed or at least far advanced." With regard to Sind the Review places on record that a scheme has been drawn up for the construction at a cost of some seven and three-quarter crores, of a barrage at Sukkur with a canal on the left bank which will be the largest irrigating channel in India. The estimates are under the consideration of the Government of India, so when work will start it is impossible to say ; but between that time and the completion of the barrage, work on Rohri Canal and the widening of the Eastern Nara supply channel, it is anticipated that some thirteen to fifteen years will elapse. There are, of course, intelligent people in India who would construct canals, instead of railways, and contend that Government has not done enough in regard to the former class of work, but the record set forth in the Review just published is a highly satisfactory one, and the completion of the projects set forth will place India in the forefront among countries where irrigation is necessary for purposes of agriculture.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

THE new scientific quarterly, *Bedrock*, has found space already for many remarkable articles, but in the last number is one, which will attract very special attention. Mr. Basil Thomson deals with the subject of "The awakening of the Coloured Races," and, whether it is possible to agree with the author in his reasoning and conclusions or not, he has certainly provided a very wide scope for discussion. He begins by declaring that "whithersoever we turn, the law of custom, which has governed the unprogressive races for countless generations, is breaking down." So far, we in India can agree. During the past ten or fifteen years there has certainly been an uprising in this country among peoples, who had persistently refused to look beyond the traditions and mystical legends of their race for inspiration. In their relations with time and customs, and trade they were apparently commutable, and it was their very conservatism, which prevented efforts from being directed towards their enlightenment. But there has been a change, even among the Indian peasantry, a peculiarly conservative and prejudiced class, and if we go to the higher ranks of the people we find that there is developing, speedily and along satisfactory lines, an intense desire for more perfect methods of life and work. The desire for education and, what is a better thing still, instruction is increasing ; the communities are not only demanding their universities, but are themselves raising the money to endow and equip them, and on all hands progress in such measures is reported, which, a decade ago, would have been regarded as phenomenal. But there are other points in Mr. Thomson's article, which we fear will suggest controversy. For example, we think he has somewhat overstated race antipathy, though he probably is right when he claims that race-hatred has seldom been dispassionately studied. He thinks that in tropical countries the line of caste will soon cease to be the line of colour ; that there, as in temperate zones, wealth will create a new aristocracy recruited from men of every shade of colour. These and other points, has he raised in the course of a striking article, which, if it does nothing else, will attract attention to a problem, which must one day be settled.

AN INTERNATIONAL LOAD-LINE.

THE realisation of an international load-line is an ideal towards which the British shipping trade has looked for years, but without very clear hopes of its fulfilment. Events, however, have been moving slowly and sometimes almost imperceptibly towards that end, and recently, according to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, the desired goal has been brought appreciably nearer. A good deal was done after the clause in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, with regard to freeboard regulations, became operative and the movement was considerably accelerated while Mr. Lloyd George was President of the Board of Trade. Indeed, since 1906 developments have been decidedly quicker, and now France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark are agreed in their recognition of the British standard. The latest development is in St. Petersburg, where it is reported that the Marine Department of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce has had the subject of the load-line under consideration, and has decided that all vessels must have their load-lines plainly marked. Moreover, for the purpose of ensuring general safety, there is to be a regular inspection of ships trading to and from Russian ports, but those which hold Lloyd's Register and British Corporation certificates will be exempt. This is a distinct step in the right direction by Russia, while on another hand there was a little while ago a shipping conference representative of the three Scandinavian countries, which also took up the subjects. It did not, it is true, recommend any alteration in the present free-board marks for timber-laden vessels, but it decided that strict limits should be imposed on the loading of sailing-ships—a distinct step forward, if a small one. Thus, patience must still be exercised, but the realisation of the ideal may be nearer than shipowners imagine.

THE PARSIS' VICTORY.

HOWEVER disappointed we may feel at the unexpected—almost startling—defeat, which the Parsis inflicted on the Presidency in the match at Poona, we cannot help appreciating to the full the splendid qualities of persistence and resource, which enabled them to win so handsomely under difficult circumstances. The bowlers of the Presidency team were admittedly weak and the bowling of the Parsis, although before the game there were some doubts about it, has proved to be good. Bowling, however, was not the predominant factor in the achievement of the Parsis' success. The weakness of the Presidency attack undoubtedly assisted them, but the particular virtue of their game, which mainly brought about the result, was the quality of dogged courage, which characterised their batsmen in the last innings, and was combined with a fearless acceptance of opportunities. Our correspondent in Poona says the match was the most exciting in the series of these encounters, and he has graphically described the changing fortunes of that last innings. Repeatedly it appeared that success was beyond the Parsis' reach, but they held to their task, and in an exhibition of confident batting, which must have surprised those who witnessed it, Kapadia and Chothia, who carried the innings to its triumphant conclusion, were possibly the coolest men on the ground. They and Driver and Warden are the players, whom their side has best reason to thank. Nerves, at any rate, seem to have got hold of the Presidency men, or why that wide, when but one run was wanted, with but one minute to get it in? However, it would be a futile discussion to debate whether without that wide the Parsis would have won. It would be unfair to the bowler at a critical moment to emphasise the incident unduly, and, as a matter of fact, it would have been very hard on the Parsis, if after so strenuous and determined a fight that one essential run had not been obtained. The Presidency can only console themselves that the match was merely a preliminary to the principal tournament of the year, and trust that they will be able before the quadrangular matches take place to strengthen their bowling. It is a good thing to see Milne now bowling at the nets, and we will hope that he at any rate will be well enough to reinforce the European side.

THE "REASONED PROTEST."

AS was anticipated a few days ago, Great Britain intends eventually, should she be forced to take the step, to request that the Panama Canal question be referred to arbitration. In the meantime she is adopting the most moderate attitude, which is possible, and is prepared patiently to exhaust all the resources of diplomatic action in an endeavour to persuade the politicians of the United States to take a reasonable and honourable view of their country's obligations. There is about Great Britain's attitude all the quiet and firm dignity, which the truculent posture, in this connection, of the typical American so patently lacks. Before any further steps are taken further representations are to be made and failing the success of these a "reasoned protest" will probably be submitted to Washington, and this "reasoned protest" will not commence to be prepared until the text of the Act has been carefully examined in London. Thus its compilation will afford President Taft and his advisers plenty of time to reconsider the position, which they have chosen to adopt, and, should they be so inclined, to execute a "climb-down" in an artistic manner by gradual stages. The reasoned protest is a fairly obvious pretext for making time, as the issues are very clear, and if America rejects the representations and intends to maintain her attitude she may simply refuse to arbitrate. There can be no need actually for a reasoned protest on a question which is so plainly and unmistakeably defined, as this one is in the simple language of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The point is how the divided councils in the American Government may or may not re-compose themselves. The secret history of United States cabinet meetings, within the next few weeks, will, should they ever be published, furnish a charming chapter's reading.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "China" with the outward mails of the 23rd instant, passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived at Aden at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 29th.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in place of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, who has resigned.

IT has been decided to hold the annual All-India Mohamedan Education Conference at Lucknow in Christmas week, when Mr. Amir Ali is expected to be present.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company has entered into a contract for the supply of some 55,000 tons of Japanese coal, to be supplied in regular shipments from March 1913 to February 1914.

A PUBLIC meeting was held last evening at the Calcutta Town Hall, presided over by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Hume. Resolutions were adopted, recording the work done by the deceased for India and a committee was formed to raise a suitable memorial.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

I must really begin with the weather, it has been so extraordinary. British weather has always been notorious for its uncertainty, yet it is hard to parallel from the records of the past the unkindly surprise which it has sprung upon the holiday-maker this year. At a time when we all should be enjoying the sun and sea and taking our pleasure in the thinnest of raiment the only happy people are those who were foreseeing enough to bring with them their furs and winter clothes. Sharp frost, a very rare occurrence at this period of the year, has been reported from a large number of centres. Credible witnesses even allege that half an inch of ice has been detected in Durham. A bather who was so daring as to confront the Arctic weather at Westward Ho! usually the very centre of sunshine and warmth has perished of shock. The fells of the Lake country and the Scottish mountains have put on hoods of snow, and Cumberland haymakers are averred to have taken to snowballing to keep themselves warm.

ROYALTIES

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived at Portsmouth for Cowes Regatta and embarked on board his Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. Royal salutes were fired from his Majesty's ships and the land forts at Portsmouth on the arrival of the King and Queen. In the afternoon the royal yacht left Portsmouth, and took up moorings in Cowes Roads. The Marquis of Ormonde, the Duke of Leeds, and Mr. T. H. S. Pasley (Commodore, Vice-Commodore, and Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron) had the honour of being received by the King on board the royal yacht. Their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, visited the Empress Eugenie on board the steam yacht Thistle, and afterwards visited the King and Queen of Spain, and Princess Henry of Battenberg at Osborne Cottage. There were two topics of conversation in Cowes —the weather and the memorable race for the King's Cup. Late on Monday night, the barometer began to fall rapidly, and about midnight half a gale of wind was blowing, but probably the height of the storm came about 4 a. m. All those remaining in the smaller yachts had a very trying time and very little sleep, and those who slept ashore with their windows open were equally annoyed and worried by the wind. Throughout the whole of yesterday, it was nothing but a succession of heavy rainstorms, the heaviest being that which fell shortly after five o'clock and which cleared the club grounds as if by magic. Thunder was heard during the afternoon, and in fact the whole day was absolutely spoiled by the weather. The weather of the past four days has been the worst known during the regatta week for many years past. Indeed, a number of people have taken their departure, being absolutely bored with the incessant rain and strong winds. Prince Henry and Prince George arrived at Buckingham Palace from Broadstairs for their summer holidays, and then went with their sister Princess Mary in the afternoon to visit "Shakespeare's England" at Earls Court, where they were received by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West. After they had seen everything of interest in the Shakespeare portion of the exhibition, they had tea on the lawn of the Mermaid Club under one of the sun umbrellas, and then made a delightful round of all the various amusements, going round the Alpine mountain ride, up and down the water-chute, through the mystic caves, and, best of all, they had the novel experience of watching a rehearsal of the big circus which is to be opened in the Empress Hall to-day. There the little group stood in the arena, whilst the performers and the animals went through their various turns. There was a French clown with his donkey who made them all laugh, a company of Arabs who did wonderful acrobatic feats, uttering strange guttural cries the while, a Russian troika with a full team of racing chestnuts, and a troupe of gymnasts whose flying feats from one trapeze to another through mid-air delighted their young spectators. So, you see, the Royal children's afternoon was one of varied pleasures. Domesticity, says a gossip, is particularly prevalent in the Royal Family. At Buckingham Palace the vital affair is Princess Mary's great desire to be permitted to "do" her hair, whilst the Queen insists on leaving it streaming over her shoulders "just like a little girl," as the Princess crossly puts it. To all those she meets the young lady is propounding her grievance, which has become a matter of exaggerated importance to her. The King simply refers her to her mother, and that lady is likely to prove adamant.

A WEDDING.

Great public interest was taken in the marriage of Lord Anglesey and Lady Marjorie Manners, which took place on Saturday afternoon, in the beautiful church of St. Peter, Eaton-square. Long before one o'clock the approaches to the church were crowded with sightseers. The bridegroom, who is the head of the Paget family, and was for some years in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), is very tall and like all the members of his family decidedly dark. Lady Marjorie Manners is the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, and has always been a great favourite in the social world. She is bright and clever and possesses most charming manners and is of an artistic nature ; like her sisters, too, she is a very good amateur actress. The choir, headed by a magnificent processional cross, proceeded down the aisle in readiness to receive the bride, who appeared a few minutes later leaning on her father's arm. She wore a gown of soft white satin almost entirely covered with old English point lace. The train was of white and gold brocade, and she also wore a sort of cope of dull gold and silver with a heavy gold fringe. The Lady Violet Charteris, the bride's sister, with Mrs. Ralph Peto, arrived, carrying between them a long cream-coloured velvet cushion, which they placed in position for the bride and bridegroom to kneel on. All the bridesmaids and pages—Lady Diana Manners alone excepted—are little children, and Lady Diana, the bride's only unmarried sister, will walk alone behind the bride. The dresses of the bridesmaids have been copied from a Hoppner picture, and will be of rose-leaf hue, whilst the fabric consists of filmy mousseline de soie over ivory crepe de chine. The frocks are long ones, reaching to the ankle, and finished with wide sashes, the whole costume having a sweet and quaint old-world air. The little pages will have picture suits of Garter-blue velvet. While the service was going on, one or two of the little girl bridesmaids began to whimper softly, but they were soon quieted. The small son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lambton actually refused to follow in the bridal train, and remained near the entrance to the church with his mother, at times chatting volubly. During the signing of the register the choir sang the beautiful anthem, "How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place," and the bridesmaids distributed among the congregation favours of white gardenias and pink roses, also carnations mixed with heather.

Lord and Lady Anglesey are to go off to the bridegroom's yacht "Semiramis," and after spending a few days' yatching along the coast of France, they will most probably put in an appearance at Cowes for the last days of the Cowes week.

LADY A. GROSVENOR.

Lady Arthur Grosvenor, aunt to the Duke of Westminster, and her three children, arrived at Bordeaux last Tuesday by the steamer Vosges from Liverpool, bringing two caravans and horses. On the side of the caravans is printed the inscription : 'Siera Lee, Licensed hawker, Cheshire, No. 69." In the afternoon Lady Arthur Grosvenor left in the first caravan with her children, and in the second were a lady's maid and coachman. The travellers were garbed in gipsy costume. The picturesque cortege set off for Mimizan, in the Landes, where the Duke of Westminster has a large estate.

DRESS.

An appeal is addressed by Miss G. Trenholm, a well-known settlement worker, to the fashionable women of New York and other cities to inaugurate an era of modest dressing. Miss Trenholm declares that the gravest problem confronting the United States is not political corruption, but the extravagance, inefficiency, lack of modesty, and selfishness of its women and young girls. "Working-girl," she says, "slavishly imitate their own undoing, the styles of dress set by their fashionable sisters. In her own phrase there is quite a "subtle poisoning of all our femininity, and it is not working upward from proverty into prosperity, but downward from prosperity into poverty. This subtle poison lies in the fashions adopted by rich women and copied by poor girls. Never," declares Miss Trenholm, "have American women been so terribly extravant and so outrageously immodest in dress as this year. "The dress situation in New York fills me with horror. Modern society women and girls and working girls all dress viciously. They would do better to wear trousers than the costumes now prevalent." The Young People's Civic League of Chicago yesterday issued a manifesto enjoining "all men and women to insist on a decent standard of dress among girls and women." The crusade against the present styles is being assisted by the manufacturers of woollen goods and other fabrics, who proclaim that they are being ruined by the present fashions, which decree tight skirts and no petticoats.

ALSO DRESS.

Women in France, as, in fact, is the case in many other countries, are not allowed to wear male attire. A law prohibits it, but on certain occasions even the law has its exceptions. Madame Dieulafoy, the wife of a wellknown Parisian, is the only woman who has the right to wear the clothes of the sterner sex, but to do so she had to obtain a special authorisation to that effect from the Prefect of Police. Some one has had the curiosity to inquire at the prefecture on what grounds such a permission can be given. The police officials were very reticent on the point, but they admitted at last that there was only one reason which was uniformly valid, and that was if the woman had a beard. Any application stating that the applicant wishes to wear male attire because she troubled with a beard is at once granted permission. "But when was the last application of this kind made?" the official who gave the information was asked. "Not in my lifetime," was the answer. "But the rule holds still. It is one of the regulations of the Prefecture. Any woman who can grow a beard has a right to wear the culotte." It seems that the regulation dates back to the Reign of Terror.

DAUGHTER.

Whether the old proposition, "Laugh and grow fat," ever yet checked any one in giving way to laughter when their risible faculties were tickled is doubtful. But the new warning, "Smile and grow old," has a more serious tone, and may fall on more heeding ears. Laughter brings wrinkles, we are told, and if you want to keep your beauty, you must cultivate a haughty demeanour. "The self-controlled and unemotional woman provides the highest type of English beauty," says the beauty doctor. Yet do we, any of us, really care for that sort of beauty? It is perfect, but repellent. It does not shed brightness on the world. Whereas that smile which "delves the parallels in beauty's brow," or, worse still, rules lines from the nose to the corner of the mouth—that smile against which the beauty doctor warns us—does warm the heart and give light and encouragement. Who has ever been able to get into touch with an unsmiling human being? A smile will often bring two souls together when words have failed to do so. "Smile and grow old," but continue to smile, for a beautiful smile is of fa more value than a beautiful face with a cold and soulless expression.

FRINGE.

When in Eastern lands the first primitive loom was set up—a few pieces of bamboo and some pieces of string slung between two trees—and squares of cloth were woven, the threads of the warp were left hanging loose, and that primitive lack of finish formed the first rudimentary fringe. The fringes of shawls date from this. Curiously enough, the fringe, now the most modish of frivolities, derives its popularity, like many another trick of dress, from the church. Mediæval churchmen had their robes heavily fringed but on the left side only. The drapery on the right originally had to be light, that the arm might be free for use. There was even an early idea that the free right arm meant that the soul would be free from care in the world to come. Thus we have again the old idea of the parting of the ways; to the left the world, the flesh, and the devil, as symbolised by fringe, to the right the lighter drapery, the freer path, the simple life here, the happier life hereafter. By the thirteenth century the world had captured its own, and in the Bayeux tapestry we see a figure with a fringed maniple or scarf hung over his left arm. By the fifteenth century the fringe was a thing of price, made of gold or silk, and sold by the ounce. Gold fringe was 6s. 8d. an ounce, and silk fringe 1s. 4d. an ounce. Edward IV., that fascinating lady-killer and dandy, boasted several fringed garments in his wardrobe. Fringe-making was promoted, and became an important craft. It is needless to say that Elizabeth, with her fine instinct for all that was ingenious and splendid, adopted the fringe con amore. Her "tempestuous petticoats" sometimes boasted six rows of fringe, and these were called "six feet petticoat. "Gloves were fringed and in another century waistcoats were fringed. Charles II., as became a man who favoured the sex, affected fringed waistcoats. Steel records a curious set of fops who belonged to the "Fringe Glove Club." They were persons, he says, of such moderate intellect that they could "express their passions in nothing but their dress." There was a perfect riot of fringe in Victorian days—not lightsome, cheerful fringe, but heavy, substantial, solid fringe. Chairs were freely and liberally fringed, and every well-to-do middle-class matron possessed her silken gown trimmed with silken fringe. In novels of that period we read with awe and wonder of silks that "stood themselves," and they were all trimmed with fringe. Millais, when he represented the shallow-hearted Amy parting with her somewhat excitable and visionary lover on the "barren barren" shore, represents her weighed down by a gown garnished by two rows of very substantial fringe. Poor Amy! Her griefs were many.

LONDON TRAIN SMASH.

COLLISION IN VAUXHALL STATION.

Several Passengers Badly Injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A light engine dashed into a crowded business train from Aldershot standing in Vauxhall station, and telescoped the rear carriages.

One person was killed, and four were seriously injured.

Eight sustained fractured limbs, and twenty were conveyed to hospital.

Many persons were pinned under the *debris* and their fellow passengers and the railway servants did some splendid rescue work, wielding pick-axes for two hours.

The victims were mostly from Surbiton, Kingston, Weybridge and Chertsey.

THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

Memorial Service and Funeral.

IMPERIAL SPECTACLE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

There were impressive scenes at the memorial service to the late General Booth at Olympia, this afternoon. The building was crammed with a vast audience. The beautiful wreaths sent by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra and the German Emperor were displayed on the platform.

The *cortege* escorting the coffin represented every branch of the Salvation Army's world-wide activities.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

King George and Queen Alexandra were represented at the memorial service to the late General Booth.

LATER.

The funeral of the late General Booth today was a great national demonstration. Vast concourses gathered in London and paid a respectful tribute to their leader.

The procession passed through the city and then turned northwards along Kingsland Road to the Abney Park Cemetery. Everywhere there were dense, orderly crowds, and the proceedings could only be compared to a royal procession.

Five thousand uniformed members of the Salvation Army passed slowly along the route, divided into forty-eight brigades, including the Dominions and foreign nations. Each detachment was headed by massed banners draped with white streamers. The inscriptions showed the world-wide influence of the Army. Forty bands played the all well-known funeral marches, the effect being most impressive.

The General's cap and Bible were upon the coffin, which was borne upon the funeral car.

Mr. Bramwell Booth and his wife were the chief mourners, and were followed by a procession altogether a mile long. It took an hour to pass the Mansion House, where the Acting Lord Mayor saluted the coffin. All business near the route was suspended, and the streets, windows and roofs were thronged. The crush was so great in parts of the rovte that many women fainted.

A memorial service to the late General Booth will be held on Thursday next, at 6-30, at the Bombay Town Hall, and will be conducted by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker.

TURKEY AND HER TROUBLES

Internal Affairs are Solely Hers.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Turkey has instructed her representatives abroad to inform the Powers, when asked regarding Count von Berchtold's proposals, that Turkey cannot listen to proposals affecting her internal policy.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

First Vessel for an Important Service.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Canadan Pacific Company's quadruple-screw turbine steamer, "Empress of Russia", the first of the two 15,000 ton vessels for the Vancouver-Yokohama service, was to-day launched at Glasgow.

SIBERIAN TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Prince Henry of Prussia, a Passenger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.

The train on the Trans-Siberian Railway, conveying Prince Henry of Prussia to Tokio, was derailed beyond Irkutsk yesterday. No one was injured.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28

The Commissioner of Police, in spite of protests, has published the names of owners of houses, where the police have discovered gambling. The publication has caused a sensation, as the list of names includes several prominent estate corporations, two of which are English.

AEROPLANE ON FIRE.

DOUAI, Aug. 28.

The aeroplane, in which Lieutenant Chandfire was carrying out tests to qualify for the military aviation certificate, ignited in mid-air. The charred body of the aviator was found in the *debris*.

MOROCCAN REBELLION.

PARIS, Aug. 28.

The Pretender's forces have made repeated attacks on the French advanced camp at Sukelarba. The French had few casualties.

General Lyautey has joined Colonel Mangin.

"A CITY OF THE DEAD."

Strange Tales of Submerged Norwich.

OTHER TOWNS IN DANGER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Norwich this afternoon is described as being like "a city of the dead in the corner of a vast lake." Many instances have occurred where the water has reached bedroom windows, but there are signs that it has now reached its height. The rescuers are most active, but are hampered by women refusing to leave their houses.

Many people had to swim for their lives. Two persons were drowned. Rescue centres are being established, and the Town Council is doing its utmost to alleviate the distress.

A police rescue boat was wrecked on some submerged railings, and the occupants had narrow escapes.

The editorial offices of the *Norwich Mercury* collapsed, and fell into the river.

A CURIOUS CONTRAST

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In striking contrast to the general desolation at Norwich, the cricket match between the Australians and an England XI is calmly proceeding in a high-lying suburb of the city.

Working-class breeders are hard hit by the drowning of thousands of the celebrated Norwich canaries.

Increasing floods have again cut off Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Railway communication cannot be resumed for several days.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Though the water is subsiding at Norwich, and a very restricted train service between Norwich and Cromer has been resumed, there seems little sign of a general improvement in the situation.

The rain has begun again, not only at Norwich, but in the Midlands, and is likely to counterbalance the value of the subsidence. Lincoln and Peterborough are in danger of isolation as well as Norwich.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND WATER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The authorities are providing food and shelter for thousands of the homeless persons at Norwich, in public buildings, chapels and schools.

Thousands more have been rendered idle, and the distress is increasing. A large brewery has collapsed. The water companies have given notice that they have only two days' supply.

Hundreds of holiday-makers and excursionists are marooned in various parts of East Anglia. One train has been held up at Aylsham since Monday. The greatest difficulty is found in feeding the passengers.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Yorkshire again Wins the Championship.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Yorkshire has won the County Cricket championship for 1912.

Lancashire defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 28 runs, at Leicester.

The matches between Middlesex and Kent at Lord's, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire at Bristol, Notts and Derbyshire at Blackwell, Surrey and Hampshire at Bournemouth, South Africans and Essex at Leyton, and the Australians and an England XI. at Norwich, have been drawn, the first-named team leading on the first innings.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Alsopp, manager of the South African Cricket team, has received a cable from the South African Cricket Association, approving the suggestion that England should visit South Africa in 1913-14, and that Australia should visit South Africa in 1914-15.

THE EMPIRE'S NAVY.

New Australian Cruiser Launched.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Australian cruiser "Sydney" was launched at Govan to-day. Captain Muirhead Collins, representing the High Commissioner, who is absent in Canada, said that the last maritime confederacy, that of ancient Greece, failed, because the Athenians neglected to make the outlying states living, and active parts of the central government, instead of mere dependencies. These Australian warships were the embodiment of a living, and active partnership in the defence of the Empire. The Navy of England had always been the Englishman's pride. That pride and interest should now be extended, so as to embrace the Navy of the Empire.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

Curtailed Programme in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The Swiss Legation states positively that the German Emperor will visit Switzerland, though the programme will be curtailed.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Kaiser went for a vigorous walk at Wilhelmshoehe, yesterday, and climbed some hills. His voice is not entirely restored, but the feeling of indisposition has disappeared.

DISCOUNT RATE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

In order to secure the attendance of witnesses for the defence, the Rangoon Chief Court has arranged to hold special sessions to try the defamation case, Andrew versus C, Arnold on October 2nd. Sir Charles Fox, the Chief Judge, will preside.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

American Troops force a way to the Capital.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The situation in Nicaragua, where Americans are clamouring for help, is apparently growing serious, and is disquieting the American Government, which is sending forces there. A party of American sailors and marines have forced their way to Managua and Leon. Foreigners are taking refuge at Corinto.

The 10th Infantry Regiment was at first ordered to go to Corinto, but the order has been countermanded temporarily, pending a scouring of the seas for available marines. If sufficient of the latter are not found by to-morrow, the soldiers will go.

[A message from New York dated July 31, stated :—

Despatches received here to-day from Managua state that the Nicaraguan War Minister, General Mena, who has been dismissed by President Diaz, is said to have seized the government of the capital, and is threatening to bombard the city unless he is reinstated. A band of revolutionaries, headed by his son, is also reported to have captured Granada, a town about twenty miles to the south-east of the capital on Lake Nicaragua.

The United States' gunboat "Annapolis" has been ordered to the scene for the protection of foreign residents, and the gunboat "Vicksburg" will assist. It is not believed that foreigners are in any great danger.

Reuter's Washington correspondent, on the same date, reported that the United States' Navy Department had received news that Managua had been attacked and cut off since July 29th.

Senor Adalfo Diaz, the Nicaraguan President, should go out of office on December 31, and be succeeded by General Mena, who was elected last October for the period 1913-16.—

The Republic of Nicaragua, writes a Home correspondent, which is now enjoying one of its periodic little revolutions, has a population of more than half a million. Only about 1,200 of these are of pure European blood. The ordinary inhabitants are a mixture of the original Indian population, of the Spanish settlers, and of negroes brought from Africa There is also a certain admixture of English, Dutch, and French blood. The language spoken in the Republic is Spanish, though as the early conquerors came from Galicia, in Northern Spain, a Galician rather than Castilian is the common dialect. On the east coast also a sort of English is current. Most of the Indian dialects have perished, but the socalled uncivilised Indians, who are said to number about 30,000, still retain their own tongues.]

CALCUTTA PICTURE THEATRE.

Straight Talking in the Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A heated debate took place at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last night, on the subject of the lease of the Market Square to Mr. Madan to build a picture theatre. Three weeks ago, the Corporation decided to grant the lease for 25 years with a proviso that the lease should be terminated on six months' notice, if the land was required for public purpose.

To-day Mr. Bompas, who is the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, moved that immediately the lease was executed, six months' notice should be given to the lessee to vacate the land. He said it was a dangerous principle to allow a public square to be encroached upon. Mr. Tremearne said that an eminent counsel, whom he had consulted, said that they could not terminate the lease in that way and that a private individual, who did so, would lay himself open to indictment for cheating. Would that enhance the credit of the Corporation? hard things had been said about the Corporation, but no one had yet had the audacity to say that they were a den of robbers.

Eventually two amendments and the original motion were put and lost, and the lease granted will therefore stand.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Capital publishes a statement showing that the profits made by jute mills for the first half of the present year before deducting debenture interest, total 64 1-2 lakhs of rupees, while the profits for the whole of 1911 totalled only forty-seven lakhs.

Capital also announces that Messrs. George Henderson & Co., agents of the Barnagore Jute Co., have sold their branch mill at Belliaghata, containing 175 looms, to the Maharajah of Durbhanga for six lakhs of rupees.

MALABAR SAW MILLS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

In the matter of the Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills Ltd., in the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Bakewell delivered judgment. He held from a review of the correspondence, which had passed between the parties that Messrs. Love-lock and Lewie had been legally appointed by the directors as auditors, and had accepted the position as such, and that they were officers of the company holding definite position therein, performing definite duties as distinguished from persons appointed to do certain piece-work, ceasing to have anything to do with the company on the completion of that work.

EMPLOYEE'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri disposed of the suit brought by H. S. Williams, general assistant, Messrs. Milton and Co., horse dealers and livery stable keepers, claiming Rs. 9,000 from, that firm as salary and commission from July 1910, to December, 1911, at the rate of Rs. 500 a month. His lordship held that plaintiff was dismissed in July 1910 and rejoined defendant's company on pay of Rs. 300 in November, 1911. Plaintiff was awarded two months' salary at Rs. 300 a month.

BANGALORE MAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

From September next, an express train from Guntakul Junction will bring the mails from Europe to Bangalore and Kolar, running in conjunction with the Bombay-Madras English Mail Express.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A Royal Viceroy.

The *Edinburgh Review* does not start an original idea, when it advocates the appointment of a member of the Royal Family as Viceroy of India. It seeks laboriously, but by no means successfully, to prove that a Royal Viceroy will be an effectual remedy for the ills suffered by the body politic in India. The writer has discovered that "the real cause of unrest in this country is social, rather than political. That is why the King's visit has achieved so much.' This, he declares, is the opinion of men who know India. To us here it is a revelation to be told that the causes of the unrest are social. I should say they are socio-political, with a decided bias towards the political side. If, then, the writer's premise is unsound, the structure he raises upon it cannot stand for want of a firm foundation. The man who believes that the unrest,—I am confining myself to "legitimate unrest,"—will disappear, like mist, before the warm and genial presence of Royalty in our midst, must be gifted with amazing credulity, and the wonder still will grow, if any one knowing India were to cherish such a simple belief. Nor will it drive away sedition from the land. "The reforms," says the reviewer incidentally, "have enormously hampered and weakened the ruling power, but they did not put an end to sedition." Not even the King's visit and the gracious gifts he brought with him have affected it. The writer is convinced, nevertheless, that "the only way of fully meeting the needs of India, both governmental and sentimental, is to make one of the princes of the Royal House a representative of the Sovereign in India, with a high official to act under him as Dewan or Prime Minister." Here is the original proposition for the appointment of a Viceroy with a modification, which is certainly not an improvement on it. According to this proposal, the prince will be a modern edition of the Great Mogul, an ornamental figure, the pride and centre of the stately social fabric he will raise in India, which is to transform, as if by magic, the spirit of the people. The unrest, which spells national aspirations, will continue whether a prince of the Royal House is in our midst or not; and I can afraid that the unrest, which spells sedition, will, likewise, be little affected by his mere presence. He may hold his Court, and participate in brilliant functions; he may shower titles and honours on representatives of the people; he may be the centre of splendour and magnificence. But for all that, the spirit of the people, good or bad, will suffer no appreciable change.

Some Objections.

That India will be saddled unnecessarily with enormous expenditure is an objection to the proposal which may be regarded as trivial, is comparison with objections of far graver import. It will not be possible for the priuce to be absolutely an ornamental figure, nor will it conduce to his greater glory to be a virtual nonentity in the administration. As head of the Government of India, he will be held, however, at least technically responsible for the policy and measures of Government. He will expose himself to criticisms, and may render himself liable, through no fault of his own, to the active displeasure of considerable sections of the public. This may generate a feeling likely to impair the unalloyed and enthusiastic attachment now felt by all classes of my countrymen to the Throne of Great Britain. The reviewer seeks to support his argument by recalling the enthusiasm inspired by the visit of the King-Emperor. But it is overlooked that his Majesty was not here to rule India. As a constitutional monarch, he is not called upon actually to rule his vast Empire, and it is this happy circumstance that draws towards him and the Royal House the fealty and allegiance of all his subjects. Royal visits, to be of the greatest value and rarest merit, should be, like those of angels, few and far between. Royalty should watch human affairs, like the gods, from afar, taking an interest in them, but not actively participating in them.

False Analogy.

Another argument, based on a supposed parallel, is equally fallacious. It is contended that if the Duke of Connaught may go as Governor-General to Canada, and give satisfaction to all parties, there was no reason why he might not achieve the same success in a similar position in India. The two cases are vastly dissimilar, the differences in the circumstances of India and the colonies are fundamental. The representative of the Sovereign in the self-governing colonies occupies a position analogous to that occupied by the Sovereign himself in the mother-country. In India the Governor-General is the ruler and the real head of the administration. The character of the Government is predominantly British, and its sway over an alien population is paramount. Government makes laws and passes measures in which the people have no such voice and influence as is enjoyed by the colonists, where the government is of the people by the people themselves. The Government and the people are identical in the colonies. Here in India they are distinct entities. The Viceroy, as the responsible ruler of India, has before him a task which grows every day in difficulty, and it would not be possible, even for such an excellent prince as the genial Duke, to avert, under certain circumstances, odium and obloquy.

Semblance and Reality.

I have said that the proposal of the Edinburgh reviewer to attach a Prime Minister to the Prince is not an improvement on the original idea. Under such an arrangement, the Prince will be a social figure holding the semblance of power as the titular head of the Government, whereas the actual work of administration, with all the power that would accompany it, would be exercised by the Dewan. There cannot be two swords in one scabbard, says the Indian proverb. According to this proposal, there will be two luminaries in the firmament, but the lesser one, though really of the greatest significance in shaping the destinies of India, will have to hide its diminished head before the fierce effulgence of royalty. The person, charged with the power and responsibility of government, will be nearly effaced, to the serious detriment of his position and *prestige*. Mr. Montagu's dictum that the Viceroy was the agent of the Secretary of State was rightly resented by the Press, on the ground that such a position would seriously impair his authority, and he might suffer considerably in the public estimation. The position of the man of real authority, in subordination to his titular chief, would be more lamentable still, and no statesman of the first order, especially if he is possessed of a high spirit, would care to hold such a position. This, again, would be a great loss to India.

The Untutored Indian.

It is a matter of common knowledge that it is most difficult to get at the mind of Oriental peoples. Their passive and immobile countenance affords no index to the secret workings of their hearts, which, unless they are revealed by a sudden explosion, are known only to themselves. What do you think may be the belief current among some of the Indian multitude about the abnormally high prices of food stuffs prevailing at present? Here is a theory of it propounded in the abounding simplicity of her faith by an old Mahomedan woman, who earns her living by selling eggs. Surely troubled by the enhanced cost of living, she poured forth her tale of woe to a lady of my family, in reply to an inquiry from her as to how she had enjoyed a Moslem festival which had taken place the day before. "Yes," said the woman, "it was one of our big days, when all of us, high and low, make ourselves merry. I, too, ate mutton on the day and rice "pulav." But yah Allah at what expense! Mutton at six annas a pound and the price of rice and fish, and all other commodities risen two-fold and more? What a terrible struggle for a poor woman to support herself and family? All this has come to pass since the death of our Queen-mother. Was she not as a mother unto all her subjects, kind and benevolent, and anxiously watching for the welfare of her children? We were happy then, and could eat a belly-full at a very moderate cost. But she is gone, and her son came after her, and then her son's son. They have been good and noble-hearted, but they are men, after all, and men are for stern business. They can not feel an anxious personal concern for the toiling millions as the great Queen did, because she had the heart of a woman, soft and tender, and full of pity and solicitude for her children. She would never have allowed the high prices that rule to-day, prices which are grinding us down." The poor woman thus relieved herself of her feelings, which are probably shared by many of her class. They exemplify the Oriental conception of the omnipotence of the sovereign, who has only to say, "This shall be done," and it is done. The masses cannot conceive of any natural or economic laws that might oppose his wishes. Again, the woman's ideal of Queen Victoria is the ideal which is associated with the term "mother" among us. It represents all that is pure and tender and loving and gracious. The earth is our mother, hence the potent spell of the phrase, "Bande Mataram." The cow, the most sacred of animals, is as our mother. The most profound respect and reverence we can pay to a woman, young or old, is by styling her "mother." The Moslem woman had no difficulty, therefore, in believing that the Queen-mother, and such a mother as she was, would never have allowed her poor subjects to suffer the distress arising from high prices. Her story illustrates the phenomenal simplicity and credulity of the untutored Indian.

DION.

THE MORVI DISPUTE.

Thakore Saheb's Relative Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Mr. Kumji Pramji Dodia, ex-Chief Judge of Porbandar State, Kathiawar, who was arrested in the Bar Library of the Calcutta High Court yesterday, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on a charge preferred against him by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi of receiving stolen jewellery. Mr. Chippendale, vakil, said the Thakore Saheb of Morvi was the accused's brother-in-law and there was a long standing dispute between the two. In June last a similar charge was made against Mr. Dodia at Bombay, but the Bombay Government refused to extradite the accused on the ground that the Thakore Saheb, who was the head of the judiciary in Morvi, seemed anxious that the accused should be tried by the agency of that court. The Government directed that he should be tried in the court of the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, and as the complainant did not tender evidence in that court, the accused was discharged. This was evidently a second attempt to get him extradited.

The case was adjourned to September 20th, the accused being released on a personal recognisance of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. The bail was forthcoming.

DAMAGE FROM A MILL FIRE.

Parties Agree to Submit to Arbitration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri an interesting application was made in the suit brought by the Empress of India Cotton Mills to recover money from the Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., and fourteen other insurance companies in respect of a fire at the plaintiff's mills. It was pointed out that all the parties were agreed that the matter should be referred to the arbitration of Mr. T. R. Stokes. His lordship passed an order accordingly.

INDUS EMBANKMENT.

Breach Causes Destruction of Rice Crop.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

The embankment, which holds up the Rivel Indus in the Karachi District and in normal years protects a wide extent of country from a devastating flood, was lately breached in several places between Tatta and Sujawal, and the river being in high flood burst through the openings with such force that it overwhelmed all efforts to cope with it and inundated a great stretch of land. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but the rice crop was entirely destroyed.

The Indus is reported to have fallen a foot during the past week and the floods are commencing to subside. There is a lot of fever in the districts.

LUDHIANA OUTRAGE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Mussummat Bhagsudi, mother of Nanki, the victim in the Ludhiana outrage case, has submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor that an appeal may be filed in the Chief Court by the Government under Section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, against the order of acquittal of all the accused passed by the Sessions Judge of Ludhiana.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Conference Opened at Poona.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke opened the Provincial Co-operative Conference at the Council Hall at noon to-day. Among the large assembly at the Conference were the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Claud Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, Sir Vithaldass Thakersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranje, the Hon'ble the Chief of Malegaon, the Hon'ble the Chief of Mirikar, Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., Mr. Quinn, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, I.C.S., Mr. Percival, I.C.S., Mr. F. F. Gordon, the Dewan of Bhownagar, the Director of Commerce, Baroda State, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Pomfret, Weaving Expert, the Hon'ble Sirdar Motilall Chunilall, the Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar, Mr. W. W. Smart, Director of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Coopooswamy Moodliar, Mr. G. Devedkar, the Hon'ble Mr Carmichael, Mr. Gilbert, the Hon'ble Mr. Millett, the Hon'ble Mr. Garud, Mr. Rieu, Mr. T. F. Main, Mr. Harold Mann, and many others.

In opening the Conference, His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—This is the fourth Provincial Co-operative Conference which I have had the honour to open, and there is no cause which appeals to me more strongly than that which we have met to-day to promote.

I shall always remember with thankfulness the progress which the Co-operative movement has made in our Presidency, during the last five years. Speaking in 1908, I pointed out that the total number of societies was 145, with a membership of 8,477 and a working capital amounting to Rs. 3,69,880.

A MARKED INCREASE.

The eighth annual report tells us that societies of all kinds now number 368, with a membership of 29,419 and a total working capital at the end of the year 1911-1912 of Rs. 32,08,911. We may well regard these figures as a most fatisfactory and encouraging result of eight years of work among classes which do not rapidly assimilate new ideas or accept new systems.

The report brings out the facts of a marked increase in the last year and gives us reason to believe that the Co-operative movement has taken deep root among the people and will advance with accelarated speed in the future. I note with special interest the progress of the rural societies from 99 in 1908 to 284, with a membership of 19,247 and a capital amounting to Rs. 14,47,118 at the present time and in gauging the success of co-operation among our cultivators the most important point is evidently the extent to which rural societies can win local confidence and attract local deposits. We are told that of the total capital about 14 per cent. has been lent by Government and 43 per cent. from financing institutions, leaving 43 per cent., raised "partly from non-members but chiefly as deposits from the members themselves". I regard this as very satisfactory at the present stage and the corresponding figures, will, doubtless, be carefully noted in the years to come; clearly, local investment should be encouraged as far as possible since it implies trust on the part of members of the societies and may also indicate that the sowkars are willing to divert their capital into co-operative channels, abandoning the method of individual loans which in too many cases have been fraught with disaster to the rayats.

The success of the Co-operative movement is however impossible without the aid of other than local capital, which can rarely suffice for requirements and is certain to develop rapidly in directions at present practically unexplored in India. Moreover, it is of the essence of corporation that capital should freely flow out like water from storage reservoirs into channels where it can give strength and prosperity to the struggling workers and thus increase the extent of profitable production for the general good of the community.

Eight years ago it was essential that Government should act the bankers' part. When Co-operative societies were first started, when their success in this country remained to be proved, and when there was as yet little public interest in the movement, only Government could have given the necessary impulse and obtained the confidence of the cultivators. The situation has now greatly changed.

CENTRAL BANK.

When opening the conference of 1910, I alluded to the excellent project for a Central Bank which had been prepared by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the establishment of which, I believed, would enable the co-operative movement "to take a fresh leap in advance."

In 1911 I was able to say that the objections had been removed and that the project which involved a partial Government guarantee had been sanctioned. Sir Vithaldas knows that I spared no efforts to obtain this sanction, and it is a great pleasure to hear that the Central Bank which was registered on the 11th October last has made an admirable start; it has 913 shareholders which shows the wide interest taken in the scheme and the general confidence it inspires already. Up to the end of July the Central Bank has lent nearly 10 1-2 lakhs of rupees of which about 3 lakhs have been repaid to eighty-eight rural societies at rates of interest varying from 7 to 8 per cent. The branch at Baramati where there are 29 societies gives special facilities and undertakes to sell jugari and to supply manure on commission. If the agency business shows profits they will be returned to the societies after deducting one-half of the cost of the branch while if there is loss it will not fall on the societies.

This is a most interesting experiment which will, I trust, lead to more branches being formed with other important developments. In the Central Division 19 societies have received loans amounting to only 6 1-10 per cent. of their assets, in the Southern Division 19 societies have loans amounting to only 2 2-3 per cent. of their assets, while in the Northern Division 23 societies have borrowed up the 11 15-16 per cent. of their assets. In addition the Bank has given assistance to societies in Gujarat during the fodder famine which has now happily passed away. Sir Vithaldas tells me that the directors feel that the progress of the Bank is quite satisfactory and that they earnestly wish that larger sums should be utilised for the benefit of the rural societies. The policy of the bank is to encourage these societies to secure as much local capital as possible and so lend only when such capital does not suffice to meet the local requirements.

The financing of the sugarcane industry can now proceed, on Swadeshi principles, and with the completion of the Nira right bank canal and the supply of more water to the left bank canal, this important and profitable industry should attain large dimensions. I need not point out to the Conference that this is a business on sound economic lines, and I hope that we shall hear no more of the boycott of foreign sugar, the only effect of which must be to raise prices against those to whom this commodity is a humble and much prized luxury. Valuable assistance which the report records is also being rendered by the district banks. To the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and the other Indian gentlemen who have freely given their patriotic efforts to the establishment of financial institutions, the community and the Government are deeply indebted. I understand that the cessation of Government loans will be discussed by this Conference, and I wish to make a few remarks on this important question. As I have said, Government assistance was essential in starting the co-operative movement. and I can well understand that some of you may fear lest the growth of societies may be checked and the general conference shaken if this assistance is no longer forthcoming.

SELF-CONTAINED SOCIETIES.

On the other hand, experience in Prussia especially, has shown that large funds supplied from the State Treasury had the effect of causing a marked increase in the number of societies which was soon counterbalanced by liquidations and dissolutions mainly occurring among the state-aided societies.

The conditions in India differ widely, but as a broad principle it is desirable that co-operative organisations should be as far as possible independent of Government sopport and economically self-contained. Thrift and careful management are thus best promoted and these conditions form the basis of credit upon which sound co-operative progress must depend. At the Conference of 1910 it was decided that the Government loans were necessary, because funds from other sources were not then available. Now we have the Central Bank ready with more funds than have yet been utilized and capable of great future extension.

Government have continued their loans longer than has been the case in the other provinces of India, but the system was always intended to be temporary only and it is our opinion that the time has come to bring it to an end. At the same time we do not desire to lay down an absolutely hard and fast rule, and I shall be glad if this Conference will consider whether in the case of special societies such as those of weavers, a case can be made out for a continuance of Government loans. The question of takavi loans is dealt with in Government resolution No. 1158 of the 3rd February, 1909, and I wish to remind you that while it has been decided that takavi should not be given to a co-operative society in its corporate capacity, special loans in times of real stress may still be made to prevent a society from extinction, and further takavi loans for individual members of societies will be given through the society, which would be the security and could charge a fee not exceeding 2 per cent. non-recurring on the amount of the loan for its services.

Government hopes that this means of obtaining takavi loans will be resorted to. When we last met I told you that Government would amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in order to free co-operative societies from hampering conditions. This has been done and I hope that Bombay Acts I and II of 1912 will prove helpful to your cause. We have recently instituted a searching enquiry into the practical working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act which will lead to further amending legislation for the benefit of our cultivators. This Conference may be able to give us advice which we shall welcome.

In 1910 the extension of the co-operative system to other industries than agriculture was discussed—I am glad to gather from the report that some progress has been made in this direction. As you know Government is carrying on a systematic survey of indigenous industries. The first report for which Mr. P. N. Mehta deserves much praise showed clearly that what the handloom weavers needed most was organisation and credit. I am convinced that the future of this ancient and important industry depends upon the application of sound co-operative methods. There are now ten societies which deal solely with weavers, but their combined working capital amounts only to about Rs. 18,000 and as most of their members are in debt to sowkars operations on a much larger scale are necessary.

The bussiness of purchasing and supplying yarn must be taken up and the weavers must be enabled to take advantage of a favourable market in place of living from hand to month at the mercy of their creditors. Government have decided to establish schools to give instruction in the use of Mr. Pomfret's loom which seems well suited to the requirements of the cotton weavers. The tanning industry was the next investigation and here also there is an opening for beneficent co-operation. But the tanner societies at present lack competent guidance without which success is impossible. The third industry which will be examined immediately is that of the expression of oil from seeds and we hope thus to ascertain the needs of this form of enterprize. One of the most important needs of the rayats is the certain supply of good seed at reasonable market rates. The annual loss in the Deccan from the use of bad sand must be very great. Dr. Mann informs me that 65 per cent. of cotton seed examined was classed as bad and many of the other seed samples would not be thought worth using in Western countries. The bulletins of the Agricultural Department dealing with this question are well worth studying.

Government are anxious that the co-operative movement should be utilized to save the cultivator from heavy preventible losses. There are now 49 seed societies in the Presidency of which very few work on co-operative principles, but the annual report holds out hopes of further advance in the near future. The cheap supply of manure is another very important matter and as I have said the Baramati branch of the Central Bank is already undertaking this business. The use of chemical manures is at present little known in India, but I have now great hopes of the establishment of chemical works in Bombay, which ought to have been accommplished long ago, and I have pressed upon the promoter the advantages of the local manufacture of the chemical manures. This question and that of seed supply and others are intimately bound up with the functions of the Agricuitural Department, and I need not point out to the Conference that the two departments must work in close association. By this means only can the rural co-operative societies secure the expert advice which must often be essential to their success.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

I hope that I have not detained you too long from your deliberations. No words of mine can express adequately the importance which I attach to the work on which you are engaged, alike from the political and the economic point of view. The co-operative movement is capable of far-reaching results infinitely beneficial to the people of India, Canon Rivington, whose knowledge of conditions in the mofussil is profound, told me not long ago that he believed that the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments were making a deeper impression upon the life of the people than any other of the measures which Government are engaged in promoting. The member of a well-managed co-operative society must learn lessons which

nothing else can bring home to him. Habits of thrift, the value of collective credit depend. ent upon honesty and business capacity the advantages of corporate action involving mutual confidence, the dignity and self-respect inculcated by self-help and the legitimate pride engendered by membership of a successful association; these are just the lessons which Indians should be taught, because they can help to import the true spirit of nationhood. In 1908 I alluded to the indebtedness of four cultivators as "one of the very saddest features in the life of our Presidency," and I indicated the co-operative movement as perhaps the only practical remedy. That movement is still in early infancy and we have far to travel before the evil can be sensibly reduced, but the last report contains words of hope which I believe to be justified by the facts before us. For the first time we are told the small cultivator has found access to the money market. Redemption of old debts on a sweeping scale has become possible, and a beginning has already been made. I rejoice to read these words in an official report, and I earnestly hope that the dawn of the release of our patient rayats from the servitude of debt is at hand.

There is only one other aspect of my subject to which I must refer. The organisation and direction of the co-operative movement must continue to depend largely on the efforts of private citizens generously spent on ameliorating the condition of our working classes. To the Honourable Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal and the many other honorary organizers named in the report warm praise is due—such work as theirs is patriotic in the truest sense. It is twice blest in that it has been liberally forthcoming and will, I am sure, be forthcoming in greater abundance as the result of this Conference, and of future conferences is one of the signs which enable me to leave India with hope.

Gentlemen, I deeply regret that this is the last time I shall be able to address you. I am sure you all understand that my heart is with you in this great movement for the uplifting of the people. I shall not forget these four conferences which I have been privileged to attend. I firmly believe that of all the many cases which I have striven to help in these five strenuous years none is more worthy of active sympathy, more hopeful or more beneficent than that to which I now wish God-speed.

Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, who, in replying, said he hoped to meet the members of the Conference again before he left India. His Excellency left after delivering his speech and the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb presided. Sir Ewbank, I. C. S., Registrar of the Society, gave an account of Divisional Conferences, and papers were read by the following :—The Hon'ble Motilal Chunilal, on the withdrawal of Government loan; Mr. Jevedhar, on State aid; Mr. Chitale, on the practical difficulties of the rural societies; Rao Bahadur Desai, on the position of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank; Professer O. V. Muller, on dairies and other farms of distributive agricultural co-operation. and Mr. G. K. Devdhar, on famine insurance by co-operations.

On all these subjects resolutions were passed.

Sir Richard Lamb, on the departure of H. E. the Governor after His Excellency's speech, took the chair. Mr. Ewbank, I. C. S., Secretary, then reviewed the work of the previous year, and Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal read a paper on Government loans to rural co-operative societies, which was followed by a paper by Mr. G. K. Devdhar on State Aid.

A resolution was carried :—"That the Conference, while approving of the principle that Government loans should not as a rule be granted to all societies, that may be started hereafter, is of opinion that in cases, where the Registrar finds that owing to exceptional circumstances state aid is necessary for a new society, Government loans should be granted, whether the society be agricultural or any other class of society."

The following resolution was also adopted :—"That this Conference is of opinion that the time has now come, when efforts should be directed towards the organization of co-operative dairies, that other similar enterprises should be started, and that the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should grant necessary facilities."

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

Mysterious Departure for Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 29.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states that the Mullah Powindah has proceeded to Kabul. Before leaving he divided all his property among his sons. The meaning of this is not clear unless he means to take up his abode permanently in Afghanistan. In that case, considerable changes may be expected in the attitude of the Mahsuds, whose misconduct on most occasions has been due to the Mullah's instigation.

A POONA SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Address by Sir Richard Lamb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. Kularam Bhau Mansaram, this evening, for the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Poona Gayan Samaj music schools. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided. Mr. B. T. Sahasrabudde, secretary of the Samaj, explained that the Samaj imparted gratuitous instruction in music on educational lines to about 1,200 children, without interfering with their other school studies.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb addressed the gathering and said the objects of the school, were,he believed, to bring music into the homes, to give to Indians in their private life pleasure of making and hearing sweet music without calling in the services of the professional singer or player. These were objects which were indeed admirable. It was well that endeavour, should be made to rescue music—a music which appealed to, and was appreciated by, Indian ears and souls—from its position as a thing proper to be cultivated only by paid professors, and to put it in its right place as a thing which could and should be cultivated and practised by men and women in their own homes for their own pleasure and amusement and, the amusement and pleasure of their relatives and friends, and also for the satisfaction of their own need, however unconsciously or consciously felt, for something beautiful in their daily lives for some relaxation and relief outside the necessary labours of the day.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, AUG. 29.

Major Dennistoun met with an accident in the hunting field this morning, his collar bone being broken.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

Further Representations by Bombay Chamber.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence was passed between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the railway agents in Bombay :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

The Agents, G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway,

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to address you with reference to difficulties that have been experienced during the season just ended, in connection with the transport of produce, and other supplies from upcountry stations to Bombay for shipment to Europe and elsewhere. Many complaints have reached this Chamber during the season, from members and from native traders in Bombay and upcountry, and there can be no doubt whatever, that very serious inconvenience has been caused to exporters owing to railway congestion in many directions. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that, in many cases, contracts for the sale of Indian produce in Europe and elsewhere have to be made many months in advance and freight engagements have also to be made at the same time for the conveyance of the produce sold. In the past, merchants have been able to reckon, with fair accuracy, on the length of time it will take for produce to reach Bombay from the markets upcountry, but during the past season, those calculations have been completely upset, and heavy losses have not only been incurred, but trade and shipping have been seriously dislocated by the non-arrival of supplies on the dates they were expected. The position has become so serious, that my Committee have instructed me to address you in connection with arrangements for next season's traffic and will be greatly obliged if you will advise them, if any steps can be taken to expedite the transport of supplies from districts upcountry.

2. My Committee fully recognise that the railways have had special difficulties to contend with during the past season; but it appears to them that the export trade of the country is getting ahead of railway facilities, and as my Committee anticipate that with good monsoons trade will continue to increase, they are very anxious that your railway should be thoroughly equipped to deal with the growing traffic. The difficulty they understand is largely one of finance, and on this point, the Railway Board has been addressed; but with such funds as are available it is hoped that some material improvements in working may be possible before next season commences, and any information that can be given to this Chamber on this point, as also regarding the possibility of your being able to lay in ample supplies of coal before the season begins will be greatly appreciated by my Committee.

3. The question at issue is a very serious one for the trade, and if difficulties again arise next season, it will be almost impossible for exporters in future to make large contracts many months ahead, as has been customary in the past, and if this cannot be done owing to uncertainties of railway transport much trade in all probability will be lost to this country.

4. My Committee therefore confidently hope that, provided funds are available, your railway will do everything possible to bring your line into a thorough state of efficiency, so that merchants may be able to continue to conduct their trade, as heretofore.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) H. G. WHEELER,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 2nd August, 1912.

The Chairman, the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 659, dated 4th July, 1912. It has been a source of regret to this administration that during the past busy season it has not been found possible, with the existing facilities, to clear the traffic as rapidly as it has been offered for despatch. It must be admitted, however, that the conditions have been exceptional.

2. As you are aware the Delhi Durbar, which took place when the cotton and kharif crops were on the market, monopolised a large proportion of our wagon stock and this, together with the strain entailed by the concentration and dispersal in connexion with the Durbar, not only threw back the despatches of the several commodities, but also reduced the number of wagons at the coal fields for the carriage of locomotive coal. The Durbar traffic continued until the end of December, and as a result there were large arrears of cotton, grain and seed to be carried, which, in the ordinary course, would have been cleared as soon as tendered.

3. During the latter part of 1911, outbreaks of cholera had occurred in various parts of the Bengal coal fields, tending to retard the output, and the growing shortage of coal at our depots, added to the increasing difficulty experienced by the E. I. Railway in providing sufficient rolling stock, finally necessitated large numbers of our wagons being sent to Bengal for locomotive coal, which should properly have been moved in E. I. Railway wagons earlier in the cold weather. This condition of affairs continued throughout the busy season and seriously affected our carrying capacity, whilst the position was aggravated by the failure of the Singareni mines to fulfil their obligations in regard to the supply of coal to the railway. At the same time the rise of sea freights from Calcutta to Bombay led to an unusually large amount of coal for public consumption following the rail route.

4. At the beginning of this year, in consequence of the fodder famine in Gujerat and Kathiawar, Government requisitioned a large number of our wagons for the conveyance of fodder, and in June the scarcity had extended practically over the whole of the Bombay Presidency, necessitating increased demands on our stock. It was necessary that the distress should be relieved as far as possible and this traffic had therefore to be given precedence. Moreover the despatch of grain and fodder to the distressed area was unfortunately delayed by the inability of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to receive the traffic from the G. I. P. Railway which tended to throw back the despatches until April, May and June just at the time the export of the rabi crops was at its height.

5. The cotton crop in the Central Provinces and Berars was a good one, and a larger tonnage of waggon was required to clear it then was the case a few years ago. Not only had the cotton itself to be moved, but a larger quantity of seed. The rabi harvest was also a very good one.

6. It will be seen therefore that, apart from the usual pressure of traffic due to good crops, the season which has just closed presented the following unusual elements which had to be met—

i. The effects of the Delhi Durbar.

ii. The large number of G. I. P. wagons which had to be supplied during the busy season or the carriage of coal for the railways and for the public due mainly to the inability of the E. I. Railway to supply stock, and to the rise in sea freights.

iii. The famine traffic to Gujerat, Kathiawar and other stations in the Bombay Presidency.

7. It is seldom that a railway is called upon to meet such a combination of circumstances, all making a heavy demand on it for wagon stock and engine power; and the difficulties of transport were further accentuated by a shortage of water which extended from Itarsi to Igatpuri, a factor which had a considerable bearing on delays experienced in dealing with the traffic.

8. In the foregoing paragraphs I have alluded to the singularly adverse conditions under which the traffic has had to be carried this year and from what has been said your Committee will, I believe, realise some of the difficulties that have had to be faced. As regards the future, I may say that in a normal year our efforts are mainly directed to clearing the traffic to the Port, and as things are at present our service in this direction is largely dependent on the ability of the Bombay depots to receive the traffic, and of the merchants to remove their goods on arrival. In the absence of special conditions such as obtained this year, we anticipate no difficulty in working up to the full capacity of the Bombay depots. Until increased accommodation is provided by the realisation of the projects which the Bombay Port Trust have in hand, it is doubtful if more can be done. With a view, however, to reduce the amount of coal traffic to be dealt with next busy season, steps have been taken by the company to stock a large reserve of locomotive coal during the slack months, and if the Bombay Chamber of Commerce could use its influence to persuade mills, factories and other concerns to do the same it would help matters. We are also endeavouring to arrange for a larger proportion of the manganese ore traffic to be moved during the monsoon, but here little can be effected unless the Port Trust are able to provide additional storage space.

9. The provision of adequate terminal facilities in Bombay will of itself tend to increase the carrying capacity of the railway in the busy season, as loaded wagons will not, as often happens at present, have to be detained at upcountry stations waiting for the Bombay depots to be cleared. At the same time it is fully realised that a large expenditure on rolling stock and works of improvement will be necessary to enable the system to deal with the largely increased traffic which the new terminal facilities, being provided by the Port Trust, will be capable of accommodating.

10. My Board of Directors have recently made proposals for a considerable addition to the number of engines and wagons, and these proposals have been provisionally sanctioned by the Railway Board. In addition a large number of works are in progress with a view to providing adequate and up to date facilities for dealing with the traffic, of which the following are the more important:—

(i) Quadrupling the line from Bombay to Kalyan with the remodelling of the stations.

(ii) Provision of a large gravity sorting yard, and new goods locomotive depot at Kalyan.

(iii) Additional siding accommodation at Kurla.

(iv) Erection of new carriage and wagon shops at Matunga which will permit of the locomotive shops at Parel being enlarged, thus facilitating the rapid repair of engines and rolling stock.

(v) Remodelling of Kasara, Jhansi and Agra Cantonment yards.

(vi) Increased facilities for passing trains between Kalyan and Bhusawal, and between Kalyan and Karjat.

(vii) Doubling the line between Shegaon and Nagpur, and remodelling the principal stations in connexion therewith.

(viii) Improved watering arrangements at Thana, Kalyan, Kasara, Manmad, Bhusaval, Itarsi, Bhopal, Karjat, Lonavla, Poona, Ahmednagar and Dhond.

11. There are also projects under consideration, or awaiting sanction, for many other works, amongst which may be noted:—

(i) The provision of a new passenger station, and a large goods interchange yard at Nagpur.

(ii) Remodelling of Nandgaon, Bhusaval, Khandwa and Itarsi yards including provision of improved locomotive facilities.

(iii) Improved arrangement of reception sidings in connexion with Wadi Bander yard, together with better locomotive facilities at Mazgaon.

(iv) Increased siding accommodation at stations, between Itarsi and Jubbulpore and additional crossing stations between Bina and Katni.

(v) Improved water supply at Chalisgaon, Pachora, Jalgaon, Khandwa and a number of other stations.

(vi) Construction of a short cut-off to do away with Reversing Station on the Thul Ghat.

12. The above comprise the more important works in progress or in view but there is in addition a large expenditure being incurred in strengthening the road and bridges. We are also about to commence the construction of the overhead line to connect the Harbour Branch to Victoria Terminus and plans are under consideration for remodelling and enlarging the Terminus itself.

13. It will be seen, therefore, that a great deal is being done to increase the capacity of the system, and it is anticipated that by the time the new Port Trust Depots are open we shall be in a much better position to deal with the traffic than we are now. With improved facilities and up to date appliances, improved methods of working will become possible, and, given adequate terminal facilities, a general speeding up of the whole railway mechanism may, I think, confidently be looked for. At the same time your Committee will realise that a very large expenditure is involved, and that the rate of progress must depend on the amount of money which can be placed at the disposal of the company each year. I have reason to hope, however, that funds will be available during the next few years to a greater extent than has been the case in the past, and, if this is so, I have little doubt that the G. I. P. Railway will be able to keep pace with the demands likely to be made upon it.—Yours, &c.

H. A. L. HAPPER,
Agent

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

No. S. 10158.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1912.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your 642 of 27th June, 1912, I beg to say that this company always endeavour to lay in its supplies of coal during the slack months, but our efforts are not always successful owing to the failure of the East Indian Railway to supply wagons or to labour troubles at the mines.

I am now endeavouring to come to an arrangement with the East Indian Railway under which a certain number of our wagons, especially for coal traffic, shall run regularly all through the year between our locomotive stations and the mines.

As regards proposals for facilitating next seasons traffic, I am expecting 13 engines to arrive within the next two months. We are constructing 570 additional four-wheeled wagons and 20 bogie wagons. The material has not all arrived yet, but as it comes the wagons will be erected, and we expect the last one to be running before March, 31st, 1913. I am arranging for 29 more engines, 639 four-wheeled wagons and 20 bogies to be provided in the financial year 1913-14.

An additional third line is being put in at 8 stations between Godhra and Nagda and should be ready by the end of September. Marshalling yards are under construction at Rutlam and Baroda but it is too early yet to say when they will be finished and some additional refuge sidings between Bombay and Baroda will shortly be opened. Schemes are also being worked out for the improvement of the water supply at stations where it has failed this year.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Agent.

COMPANY MEETING.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering.

Yesterday evening the sixth ordinary general meeting of the Jost's Fans and Engineering Company, Limited, was held at the office of the company, Morar Building, Apollo Street.

The fifth annual report and statement of accounts from 1st June, 1911, to 31st May, 1912, inclusive, was placed before the shareholders.

In their report the directors stated that the general business of the company continued to be satisfactory and that there had been a large increase in the electrical and miscellaneous branches; that the balance brought forward from last year was Rs. 696-11-1 and the profit on this year's trading amounted to Rs. 32,248-5-1, after allowing ten per cent. for depreciation on furniture, plant and tools, making a total of Rs. 32,945-0-2 for disposal. The directors recommended that Rs. 4,000 be written off as against the cost of patent rights, that Rs. 1,000 be set aside for bad or doubtful debts, Rs. 5,000 be placed to reserve and a bonus of Rs. 1.000 be granted to the staff. This apportionment left a balance of Rs. 21,945-0-2, out of which the directors recommended that Rs. 20,000 may be distributed as dividend, free of income tax, at Rs. 5 per share where Rs. 50 are paid up and Rs. 10 on the fully paid up shares, equal to 10 per cent. on the called up capital, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,945-0-2 to be carried forward to next year. The best thanks of the shareholders were due to Mr. Jost for his untiring efforts during a strenuous year in the interests of the company.

Messrs. G. B. Coleman, Newman Taylor and Benjamin Hick, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A farewell boxing tournament will be held by the Leicestershire Regiment in Madras from the 3rd to the 9th October. Three silver cups, and Rs. 2,400 will be given as prizes. Entries have already been received from some of the best men in India.

THE PAREL DISASTER.

Grave Evidence by Expert Witness.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner, Mr G. F. Chalk, resumed the further enquiry regarding the deaths of Raghunath Narayan (40) and seven others who were killed by the collapse of a chawl at Lal Bag, Parel, on the night of the 28th July last.

Superintendent Patterson conducted the enquiry; Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, represented the Municipality, while Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the licensed surveyor, Mr. M. P., Bhaka and Mr. Ezekiel, solicitor, for the original owner, Piruji.

Mr. M. E. Joshi, Municipal Superintendent of Buildings, re-called and examined by Superintendent Patterson, produced two diaries of his inspectors, who had inspected the chawl while under construction from March 1908 to May 1909. He said the completion certificate was dated August, 1909. The chawl was first inspected by Inspector Sullen on the 14th of March, 1908 and Inspector K. K. Nadirshaw inspected it on the 30th of April, 1908. From the diary he could say that the latter saw the foundations filled up and the plinth progressing. Nadirshaw's subsequent diaries were not available. Mr. Namjoshi, another inspector, inspected the building on the 9th of January. He had got notes of only four inspections. He had been to the building on the 1st of December 1908, with the new inspector. The building might have been inspected more than four times, but he could not say that it was.

To Mr. Dunlop : There was no obligation on the inspector to make a note in the diary unless there was anything to report.

To Mr. Kirke-Smith : Inspectors' diaries showed the work they did. He had brought the diaries, which showed three inspections, while the fourth inspection was traced from papers. Some noted the work they did each day in the diary and some did not. All those inspectors, who had then inspected the building, were not at present in the Municipal service. They had been dismissed for misconduct or incompetency.

Q.—What was the misconduct ? A. In regard to the keeping of accounts and proper musters.

A.—Not receiving money from those from whom they should not have received it ? A.—No, not for receiving money ; but I had reasons to suspect so. As regards Sullen, he did not keep proper musters of coolies. Pandurang and Namjoshi did not attend to their work properly. Nadirshaw's diary for December is missing. Namjoshi in his diary for January stated only this much, "Piraji Maluji plans submitted."

Witness continuing said that as that note was made in the diary, he thought that the inspector must have been on the premises. He could not say that he inspected the building on that day.

To Mr. Patterson : In all, there were four inspectors, who ought to have inspected the building at the time of its construction, and he could produce the diaries of only two of them.

To Mr. Kirke-Smith : There was no complaint of infringement of municipal bye-laws.

To a Juror : Buildings would not be minutely inspected unless there was a big staff.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Charles Gammon, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay, examined by Mr. Patterson, said he had examined the chawl on the 21st and 23rd instant. The police took him there. On the 23rd, he went there to inspect the foundation, as his Executive Engineer had deputed him to examine the house at the request of the Deputy-Commissioner of Police. On his first visit, he inspected the collapsed portion, as also the portion standing.

Q.—To what do you assign the cause of the collapse?

A.—The workmanship was very bad; the mortar was bad; the chunam was bad; the bonding was bad, especially the bonding of the return walls; the masonry work was very faulty; there were no headers in the walls; the whole building was defective.

Continuing, witness said, he thought the foundations on the south side had settled. This might have been a contributory cause of the collapse. He had seen the plans. The walls were 2ft. 6in. thick. The partition walls were 9in. thick, and every third partition wall 14in. thick. The walls were built in accordance with the plans. There was a slightly excessive pressure on the walls between the windows. He had seen the cracks, where plaster had fallen off on the ground floor of the building, when he was standing. He had noticed that cracks in the arches had been covered up with new cement. The falling of plaster in large quantities from a house, two and a half years old, was a sign of the instability of the structure. He thought that sufficient plaster had fallen off to show the defects in workmanship and materials. From what he had seen of the standing wall, he believed that if he had found the plaster fallen off in the house before its collapse, he would have found a crack beneath the plaster.

To Mr. Dunlop : For a building to fall down without showing signs of failure thirty hours before its collapse would be an unusual occurrence. The falling of plaster would be tell-tale of cracks in the wall, and would be one indication of the settling of walls. If a wall was settling, more plaster would fall on the ground floor than on the upper storeyes. If four feet square of plaster had fallen in different places, he would think it very highly improbable that they were only plaster cracks. If the plaster had been defective or the walls badly constructed, such that the plaster was likely so fall off, plaster would probably fall off in less time than two and a half years after construction. He had been in India for two years and he had had two years' experience in England. He had not been concerned with any other fallen house. His knowledge was not taken from books. He had examined the materials of the fallen walls. Some of the mortar was wet. If there was leakage in the roof, the plaster would come off on the top floors. He had experience of plasters put on stone walls at Hyderabad but not in Bombay. It was not a bad practice to put plaster on stone. The plaster falling off would be an indication that something was wrong. If only four feet of plaster came down in one part, it would not suggest more than suspicion. If he found the wall underneath in sound condition, his suspicion would be relieved. If he saw a lot of falling plaster, he would examine the foundations even if the plaster fell from stone walls. The external walls were of rubble.

He had no experience of the difference of plaster falling off brick or stone walls. He would want to know the cause of the fall of the plaster. Finding the wall in plumb showed that it was all right. He could not say if he would have ordered the people out of the house. It was quite possible for plaster to fall off house without the house falling down. Rain would affect the plaster on the external walls. He had seen the plaster. It was badly put on and came off easily.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 23rd September.

Major H. S. Strong, Administrator, Palitana State, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th August.

Vice Major J. W. E. Merewether appointed to act as Senior Political Agent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., or pending further orders :—Major F. DeB. Hancock to act as Political Agent, Second Grade, from 26th May to 7th July, both days inclusive. Major R. S. Pottinger to continue to act as Political Agent, Second Grade, from 8th July, pending the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E.

Major E. O'Brien, on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant John de la Hay Gordon.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C.S., Acting Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days from the 6th September or subsequent date.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year with effect from 22nd September or subsequent date.

Commander St. L. S Warden, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 22nd August.

Commander S. D. Vale, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to conduct the duties of the Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own during the absence of Commander St. L. S. Warden, R. I. M.

The Reverend W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), is granted combined leave for twelve months.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby Tournament—the Contesting Teams.

The Bombay Rugby Football Tournament commences on Tuesday next on the Oval, the Cooperage ground not being playable on account of stone and gravel. The final will be played off on Saturday.

Four teams have entered, the Bombay Gymkhana XV., the Royal Irish Rifles, Madras, and Calcutta. Mr. Marshall Reid is giving the cup to the winners.

The Bombay Gymkhana team will be selected on Friday night. The Royal Irish Rifles arrived in Bombay yesterday, while the Calcutta and Madras teams are expected to arrive on Monday morning.

The Madras team is composed of : Back, Wight ; three quarters, Boyson, Morgan, Henderson, and Blackwood; halves, Smith and Knox; and forwards, Messrs. Moir, Chedleigh, Goffe, Stuart, Simpson, Darley, Creake and Randolf Alexander.

The Calcutta Team includes : Cunninghame, Darmstate, Capt. Murray, Capt. Armitage, Lieut. Bouquet, Lieut. Roame, Lieut. Abbott, Karr, Scot-Brown, Johnston, Leaky, Lelley, Brice, Wilson and Brown.

A SCENE IN RANGOON.

Military Team Leaves the Field.

SENTENCE OF SUSPENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 29.

In the Senior League Football Tournament in Rangoon yesterday, an unusual scene was witnessed when the Munsters' reserves left the field in the midst of play, owing to the referee's decision in favour of their opponents, the Secretariat team. After play had continued for a short while, a shot from the Secretariat's outside left hit the edge of the bar, and the ball rebounded to the ground. The referee decided that the ball had crossed the goal line and he gave a goal against the Munsters. On this the Munsters immediately left the ground.

The Burma Athletic Association at a meeting decided that the Munsters have been guilty of misconduct, and the Council of the Association accordingly removed the Munsters from the competition and suspended them for the rest of this season.

HARRIS TORNAMENT.

Cup Won by the Royal Warwicks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

This evening, before a large attendance the final of the Harris Football Tournament, between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Irish X Rifles was played on the Ghorpuri ground. The Warwicks scored a couple of goals in the first period and one in the second, while the Rifles only got past the Warwicks' defence once in the opening half, and that too a penalty kick. Of the two goals scored by the Warwicks in the first half one also was from a penalty kick.

At the conclusion of the game, General Sir A. Barrett congratulated the winners in a neat speech and Lady Barrett presented the cup.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Weekly Handicap.

There was another excellent entry for the weekly handicap competition, which was held over the local course on Thursday morning, eighteen competitors starting in the senior and 21 in the junior competition. The scores that have been returned for the last two or three weeks have not been up to the usual standard, but there was a considerable improvement in the returns made on Thursday. Golf is always played under considerable difficulties in Bombay and these are not lightened just at the present time by the number of buffaloes and other animals which roam about the course during the time when golf is going on. On Thursday, they were the cause of at least one competitor's card being spoilt, as they were all over the second green when he was approaching the hole. No doubt they are very useful in keeping the grass short, but it would be well if during play the man in charge of them could be made to keep them off the actual course. There was a little rain yesterday morning, but it was not sufficient to inconvenience competitors.

The senior competition was again won by Jessop, who appears to be playing in the top of his form just at present. His card of 39 showed that he played a very steady round. Taking four to the first hole, he crossed the road in fifteen strokes. He was on the green in three at the next hole, and had got down in putt for four. The next two holes he got in a steady five each, and finished up the last three holes on 10 strokes, getting the seventh and eighth in three each, Cook and Adair were both round in 40, the former having nothing over five in his score. Taking fives to each of the first three, he got the fourth in four. With two fives on the Oval he finished up the last three in eleven. Abercrombie and Gittins also put in good rounds. The former being one under fives on the seventh "tee," took 12 to the last three holes, while the latter came to grief at the fourth and last holes, to which he took 6 and 5 respectively. The senior competion was won by Kidson (6), who returned a nett score of 38 for the nine holes. Watts being second with nett 40, Kidson got a five to the first hole and crossed the road in 16 strokes. He had a bad hole at the sixth which cost him seven strokes, but holed out the last four in four each. Results :—

SENIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
J. W. Jessop ...	39	Scr	39
G. Cook ...	40	Scr	40
Capt. H. S. Adair ...	40	+1	41
J. R. Abercrombie ...	41	+1	42
A. Gittins ...	41	+1	42
E. E. Coombs ...	44	Scr	44
E. Hargreaves ...	46	—2	44
W. H. Hughes ...	52	Scr	52
T. S. Kennedy ...	54	Scr	54
H. W. Kilby ...	56	Scr	56

JUNIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
F. Kidson ...	44	—6	38
T. H. Watts ...	46	—6	40
H. E. Harrington ...	47	—6	41
A. C. Owen ...	49	—7	42
G. M. Hossack ...	53	—7	46
H. E. Standage ...	53	—6	47
J. E. P. Curry ...	59	—8	51

CRICKET.

Royal Indian Marine vs. 104th Rifles.

A match was played on the Oval yesterday between the Royal Indian Marine and the 104th Rifles, and resulted in a win for the Royal Indian Marine by 38 runs.

104TH RIFLES.

Capt Bealth, b Collins ...	... 23
Gangaram, c Vibart, b O Smith	... 21
Capt James, b O Smith ...	... 8
Capt Grant Smith, b Collins ...	... 1
Mr Walcott, c Collins, b Smith	... 1
Har Bamji Jam, b Smith ...	... 0
Essu Sudku, c Shawell, b Smith	... 0
Lieut Donner, b Collins ...	... 2
Capt Butler, b O Smith ...	... 4
Karwekar, c and b Collins ...	... 0
Garud Ganpat not out ...	... 0
Byes	... 2
Leg Byes	... 4
Total ...	... 66

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Sub-Lieut Hughes Hallet, b Sudku	... 38
Chief-Engr Robertson, c James, b Donner	0
Chief-Engr Shawell, c Boalth, b Sudku...	0
Lieut Vibart, c James, b Donner ...	16
Comdr Wilson, c Walcott, b Sudku ...	6
Sub-Lieut OsborneSmith, c Boalth b Sudku	26
Engr Collins, b Sudku ...	... 3
Lieut Marsden, b Gomer ...	... 0
Lieut Marsh run out ...	... 8
Engr Wood, b Sudku ...	... 0
Lieut Wadeson, not out ...	... 2
Bye	... 1
Leg Byes	... 4
Total ...	... 104

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.

1910-11 Best Season for Many Years.

TRADE PROSPEROUS.

A Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1910-11, has been published and the following are extracts from it :—

In the Presidency proper the season of 1910-11 was on the whole, the best experienced for many years and, but for a severe frost which caused considerable damage to crops, especially in Gujarat, in January 1911, the year would have been one of exceptional prosperity. The feature of the preceding year had been the large area under cotton and the very high prices obtained for it, and in the year under review both area and prices increased. On this account the losses due to frost were less severely felt than they would otherwise have been. Apart from the frost, adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in very few places and little damage was done by insects and other crop pests, so that in many tracts the crops were above normal. This is not, however, usually apparent in the anna valuations made by district officers, and the Commissioner, C. D., has cited numerous instances, in which these valuations are far below the figures which the detailed descriptions of the crops given by the valuing officers would indicate as correct. The copious rainfall resulted in a generally good water-supply both for irrigation and drinking purposes, except in places where the difficulties in this respect are chronic and little affected by the nature of the season. In the Bhal country of the Ahmedabad district and the Bara tract of Broach where sweet drinking water is obtainable with difficulty, special measures were taken, with the aid of grants from Government, to improve the supply. It is reported that success depends on the practicability of tapping artesian and sub-artesian supplies as has been done successfully in other parts of Gujarat. Good use continued to be made of "jumpers" and similar appliances, especially for testing purposes, preliminary to excavation or deepening of wells. The supply of fodder was generally good and sufficient. Party on this account, no doubt, cattle were in excellent condition during the year and disease appears to have been less than usual. Several officers report that, both as regards quality and numbers, the effect of the famines of 1899—1902 had passed away, and it is unfortunate that the partial failure of the monsoon of 1911 has since caused a set-back. The demand for village stud bulls which are purchased by the rayats from tagai advances, and in some cases with assistance from Local Funds, has expanded. The value of the tagai system in providing the cultivators with cheap money wherewith to replenish their stock is illustrated by the purchase in this way of 550 head of cattle in the Sholapur district. The high price of cattle is a subject of frequent comment and as suggested by the Collector of Surat, may stimulate in time the scientific breeding and rearing of cattle. This price of fodder was also conspicuously high. This is attributed in part to the increased cultivation of valuable non-fodder crops. It is gratifying that the work of the Civil Veterinary Department is growing in public appreciation and that the orders issued by Government in 1909 for increasing grazing facilities have proved beneficial. In the Surat district the panchayats placed in charge of village grazing grounds are stated to be working smoothly.

In Sind there was a steadily maintained inundation of the river and, except in the Karachi district, rainfall was beneficial, so that the season on the whole was very favourable. In the Karachi district heavy flooding caused serious damage. There were some severe outbreaks of cattle disease, but with a sufficient fodder supply the condition of the cattle in the province was otherwise good.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The figures relating to the land revenue collections are not the final figures shown in the accounts, but they are sufficiently accurate for giving an idea of the work of the year. The current demand of the year was 319 1-4 lakhs and the collections, including those of arrears, amounted to 338 1-4 lakhs. Unauthorised arrears were reduced from 13 1-2 lakhs at the beginning of the year to 4 1-2 lakhs at its close. These results present a satisfactory appearance but they are discounted by other considerations. In addition to the unauthorised arrears of 13 1-2 lakhs at the beginning of the year, there was under suspension a total amount of 42 1-2 lakhs, and in a year of bountiful harvests it was reasonable that Government should expect that a large proportion of this would be assessed for collection under the operation of the suspension and remission rules and would be actually collected. This expectation has, however, not been completely realised. Despite the very favourable season no less than 32 2-4 lakhs of revenue were suspended and remitted. Of this amount about 14 1-4 lakhs were remitted and 12 lakhs were re-suspended out of the 42 1-2 lakhs of revenue under suspension at the beginning of the year, so that of this last mentioned amount only 16 lakhs were assessed for collection.

In future Government are taking measures to ensure that in future the estimation of the crop outturn will be made under checks adequate to prevent either over or under-valuation.

Regarding the collection of revenues which had improved was satisfactory, the resolution says:—The general experience has been that the difficulty of collecting the revenue is greatest in the case of the well-to-do and in the tracts where the concessions granted in the past have been most liberal. A notable result of the failure to deal promptly with revenue in arrears is reported from the Kaira district Last year Rs. 77,000 were written off in this district as irrecoverable and the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the fact that a considerable proportion of the arrears still outstanding was reported to be also irrecoverable. In reporting a further amount of Rs. 92,000 as written off during the year review, the Collector states that in past years many lands have been abandoned, but as the occupants sent in no formal notices of relinquishment and the revenue authorities took no decisive steps regarding the non-payment of the assessment, large arrears were allowed to accumulate to the advantage of no one and to the confusion of the accounts of the district.

The figures for tagai reflect the nature of the season. The demand for loans decreased and advances amounted to only 11 lakhs, Recoveries on the other hand reached 39 1-3 lakhs so that there was a large reduction in the total outstanding debt.

In Sind the recoveries of land revenue and tagai were unsatisfactory. The unauthorised arrears of land revenue increased during the year from 4 1-3 to 6 1-3 lakhs. The calamity in the Karachi district was to a very large extent responsible for this, but the arrears in all districts are capable of reduction.

The need of reorganising the subordinate revenue establishments is a subject of general comment and it is a matter of great regret and concern to Government that the collection of the statistical information required before the case can be submitted to the Secretary of State should

THE WEATHER.

Opportune Rain for the Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

The storm has moved from the Bay into Chota Nagpur, and rain has been moderately heavy to its south and west; a further movement in a north-westerly direction is likely.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, Gujarat, south and east Rajputana, the West United Provinces, the south of Bihar and Orissa, deltaic Bengal and Lower Burma; fairly general in Mysore, the north Madras Coast, the Central Provinces, Central India east, the United Provinces, Assam and Upper Burma; and local in the south-east Punjab.

Seoni and Pachmarhi report two inches; Udaipur, one; Kotah and Bareilly, each one and a half; Meerut and Agra, each three; Hazaribagh and Chaibassa, each one; Ranchi, False Point and Sangor Island, each one and a half; Cuttack, two; Darjeeling, one; Dibrugarh, three; Bhamo, Rangoon and Tavoy, each one and a half; Akyab, four; Diamond Island, three; and Mergui, two.

Forecast:—An increase in the rainfall in Central India, a diminution in Orissa and the north-west of the United Provinces.

BHOWNAGAR, August 28.

Yesterday the sky remained heavily overcast after 2 p. m., and drizzling rain fell all along the line from Limbdi to Bhownagar, gradually developing into a sharp shower at Bhownagar at 3 a. m. This morning the steady rain fell in Bhownagar. Other stations on line also got their share. The report of rain having fallen on Monday evening on the Dhola-Jetalsar section has been received. Thus the expectation that it would rain on Narel Purnama fair has been fulfilled. These showers are opportune and very beneficial to the crops.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.
IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	47·93	4·83	48·31	44·62
Thursday, 29th August.	0·82	0·57	0·70	0.58
Total	48·75	49·40	49·51	45·20
Same date last year.....	47·89	50·44	50·44	41·58

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 29.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·87	45·32	56·27	42·67

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall,

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 29th Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0·0	12	53	61

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (28th)	93·3	82·5	...	...
Jask	98·3	83·8	...	...
Muskat (28th)	87·8	81·6	...	0·26
Multan	108·3	84·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	91·9	70·9	...	13·41
Lahore	97·4	77·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	92·5	77·5	...	8·52
Ambala	89·5	76·9	...	19·24
Delhi	91·5	76·3	0·16	17·53
Agra	93·0	76·0	3·14	15·15
Mainpuri	91·8	77·1	0·89	24·84
Jhansi	88·5	76·5	0·62	23·69
Cawnpore	92·2	77·9	0·07	24·15
Allahabad	90·6	77·0	0·39	17·88
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	86·0	79·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	87·6	76·7	0·08	11·56
Jaipur	90·2	75·6	0·30	26·07
Kotah	84·6	74·6	1·31	21·98
Abu	90·0	72·5	...	18·92
Dwarka	87·3	77·7	...	21·87
Veraval	84·6	76·3	0·22	26·38
Rajkot	93·6	72·8	0·48	26·27
Bhavnagar Para	84·5	76·0	2·12	36·25
Surat	79·9	74·1	0·32	48·06
Ahmedabad	84·6	72·7	0·80	36·61
Deesa	92·3	74·4	0·32	15·92
Neemuch	85·9	73·5	0·09	19·54
Indore	79·6	75·6	0·10	24·14
Jubbulpore	85·8	73·8	0·35	28·17
Sangor	79·8	72·6	0·58	25·63
Hoshangabad	87·1	72·9	0·09	31·72
Khandwa	83·7	73·1	0·12	12·95
Akola	84·2	72·1	0·03	17·23
Amraoti	81·8	71·3	...	17·01
Nagpur	80·6	73·3	0·13	41·86
Chanda	83·5	74·0	...	35·81
Saiboi	82·7	75·6	...	35·89
BOMBAY	84·7	75·6	0·58	45·20
Ratnagiri	84·4	76·9	0·14	82·34
Marmagao	84·0	75·7	0·40	85·44
Karwar	84·2	74·5	0·70	90·54
Malegaon	85·4	73·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	88·1	68·0	...	6·79
Poona	80·5	68·8	0·03	12·48
Sholapur	85·3	68·6	...	9·16
Bijapur	87·2	67·4	...	5·71
Belgaum	75·3	69·0	0·11	58·08
Aurangabad	80·3	68·7	0·04	14·20
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·8	71·2	0·03	27·41
Hyderabad	85·3	70·2	0·08	15·24
Mangalore	84·3	74·3	0·50	119·57
Calicut	80·8	74·6	0·50	105·06
Cochin	84·2	74·2	0·61	87·97
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	91·3	77·2	0·13	7
Bellary	89·0	73·3	...	6·58
Cuddapah	90·7	77·1	...	7·07
Madras	76·0	78·5	...	9·26
Bangalore	83·8	63·7	...	13·77
Coimbatore	89·4	70·3	...	4·59
Trichinopoly	90·1	77·3	...	9·06
Negapatam	90·2	78·7	0·02	4·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH AUGUST.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton crop making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants require rain. All crops doing well, but require rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and sometimes showery. Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Reaowing nearly finished.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Crop prospect generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable.

Dholera.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants seriously damaged by too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Multan. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature is in excess at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·89," Agra 2·14," Jhansi 0·62" and Allahabad 0·69." Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·30" and Kotah 1·31." Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is dampe than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah and in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is also below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar and local in west Central India; Deesa has had 0·32," Ahmedabad 0·80," Surat 0·32", Rajkot 0·48", Bhavnagar Para 2·12", Veraval 0·22" and Indore 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-eastern districts and light local rain elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 0·25", Sangor 0·58", Khandwa 0.12" and Nagpur 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·58", Ratnagiri 0·10", Mormugao 0·40" and Karwar 0·70". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·11 of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Rajputana, Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Light local rain has fallen over the rest of the central parts of the country, in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast, while in Hyderabad the precipitation reported has been insignificant. There has thus been an increase both in the area and the amount of rainfall in the United Provinces and Kathiawar, but a considerable decrease in the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in east Rajputana, west Central India, Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar, and the United and the north-east Central Provinces; local rain over the rest of the Central Provinces and the south-east Punjab. Some showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 29th August, was 29·692 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of season and crop reports in the Bombay Presidency during the past week is published:—The rainfall during the week was good in the Konkan and slight elsewhere except in Sind. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednag r and Sholapur. Kharif sowing continues in Sind, Gujarat, Ratnagiri, Khandesh and the Gujarat Native States. Sowing of cotton commenced in Ahmedabad, Surat, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda and Cutch. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, the Deccan and Dharwar. The standing crops are generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts where they are withering for want of moisture. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Sind, the Deccan, and the Karnatak. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in Kaira and Poona, have fallen in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, West Khandesh and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchaseable per rupee are 35 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 24 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 44 per cent. less than normal in Konkan, 38 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress is decreasing. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-4 to 9 and of maize 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works for the week ending 24th August were 6,506 in the Panch Mahals and 132 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 42,778. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath the numbers on gratuitous relief were 2,340.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," August 29)

The following transfers and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr. Laxman Balaji Jagalpure from Amalner to Sirur, Mr. Narhar Bapu Joshi from Sinnar to Amalner, and Mr. Anant Narayan Pradhan, on completion of his foreign service in the Ahmednagar Municipality, to act as Mamlatdar of Sinnar vice Mr. Shalchandra Keshav Modnimbkar, Fifth Grade Mamlatdar, reduced to the post of a Head Karkun in the Poona District.

Mr. Nazir Mahmadkhan, Excise Sub-Inspector, Malwan, N. D., Ratnagiri District, is confirmed in the Department.

The resignation of Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Enti of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat has been accepted.

Mr. Dinshah Jivaji Edal Behram, to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Jamsetji Kavasji Enti, resigned.

Mr. D. G. Gokhale, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Karjat in the district of Ahmednagar, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

During the absence of Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on privilege leave for one month from the 12th August.

Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

The appointment by election of Mr. V. B. Parolekar, B. A., Mamlatdar and "ex officio" nominated member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Mahad in the Kolaba District vice Mr. G. L. Sule, resigned on transfer is approved.

The appointment by election of Mr. B. K. Kurtkoti, acting Mamlatdar and "ex officio nominated member, to be Vice-President of the Taluka, Local Board of Hukeri in the Belgaum District vice Mr. S. S. Karnad, on leave, is approved.

Mr. D. G. Medhekar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st September or subsequent date.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal, B.A., to be City Magistrate, Surat.

Mr. Manilal Chunilal, Aval Karkun of Sanand Mahal in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi to be Huzur Account Officer, Surat.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PENITENT, by Rene Bazin, (Eveleigh Nash) will probably rank in time to come as the best novel of this gifted author—a story of present life in France, strong, simple, sincere, intensely moving and human—a story that is to literature what Millet's masterpieces are to art. It tells how two poverty-stricken Breton peasants, Jean Louarn, a hard-working tenant farmer on the brink of ruin through ill-luck and hard times, and his young wife Donatienne were forced to separate, for a time only, as Jean hoped and believed, when Donatienne was offered a lucrative post as wet-nurse to the infant of some wealthy Parisian. At the moment the offer seemed a godsend, for the amount Donatienne would be able to spare from her generous wages would avert the impending ruin and tide her husband and children over the grim winter. Jean—a great, strong, silent man, a typical Breton—loved his wife utterly, was scared to the soul by her departure, yet he said nothing, only set himself doggedly to work harder than ever, in order to prepare a welcome for her return, while he strove conscientiously to fulfil the duties of both parents to his motherless brood. But Donatienne, alas! was caught by the lure of Paris and never came back to the humble Breton home, from which Jean and his little ones were ejected, to become destitute tramps and outcasts, till at length the man found work, and many years elapsed before, prompted by the mother-love that had survived in spite of her own sin and selfishness, Donatienne, then a prosperous bourgeoise, sought and found those whom she had so callously deserted. It is a wonderfully written story full of poignant pathos and of profound and sympathetic psychology.

TRAVELLER'S TALES, by "the Princes's," (Putnam), is an extremely pleasant volume, recording the impressions and experience of an American woman—who, if she is as charming as her literary style, must be a delightful person to know—during desultory wanderings that ranged from Antwerp, Bruges, and Brussels to Cologne and Heidelberg, to Oberammergau, Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort, thence to Scotland and to London—where she found many changes since her previous visit five years before, but maintained her early opinion that "English people are inimitable as makers of homes"—back to the Continent, Paris, the Basque country, the Pyrenees, Burgos, Madrid, Toledo, and then to London again in time to witness the Coronation procession of King George and Queen Mary.

THE JOYS OF JONES, by Fred, Gillett, (Greening), is a quaint, original, and humorous narrative, relating how a meek middle-aged City clerk—who, after twenty years' service with one firm, was still a "junior," overworked and underpaid—was sent down to a Norfolk farm to recuperate after a serious illness, and enjoyed "the time of his life" there. All the hearty rustic folk among whom he sojourned are drawn with a delightful and vivacious touch, especially his host, Farmer Cloves—with his jolly laugh, his naive jokes and racy wit, and his one beloved book, the old volume of "Punch" containing John Leech's famous "Hunting Adventures of Mr. Briggs"—and those whimsical comrades, Handup the credulous and Dilch the sceptic; while the various episodes in Mr. Jones's holiday career, the wheat-garnering the supper, and the hero's initiation as equestrian and sportsman, are described in the most diverting fashion, with equal honour and sympathy.

A TICKET OF LEAVE GIRL, by Alice Maud Meadows, is a pathetic story and one which, in its main incident, recalls a notorious jewel robbery case that created a great sensation in the English Courts some years ago. Although in outline it resembles the ordinary melodramatic fiction that is so popular nowadays, the novel is admirably written, full of clever characterisation and of human interest. (Digby Long).

The lull between the publishing seasons seems to grow shorter every year, and with in a very little while of the present time the principal publishing houses will be once more hard at work, setting out their autumn issues. The fact is that there is only a limited period within which booksellers are disposed to renew their stock, and the race for early places becomes keener every season. After the end of October, the booksellers' shops are already full, and late arrivals are unwelcome. Consequently, the pressure of publication is apt to be packed into the early weeks of autumn, and the printing presses are very busy at the present moment, finishing off the new books which will begin to appear before the end of August.

It will be remembered that Mr. Murray was honoured by King Edward VII. with the duty of bringing out the Letters of Queen Victoria, which covered the first thirty-five years of her reign. It is natural, therefore, that the same firm should have been selected by King George for the publication of the early journals of his revered grandmother, which he has now decided to make public. These journals should prove of the very first interest, for they deal with the valuable formative period of the Queen's girlhood, and are marked by all the ingenuous frankness which was so characteristic of her nature. They start in 1832, and the present instalment will end with the Queen's marriage, eight years latter. To these diaries the young Princess confided her secret reflections, and after her accession their record follows very closely the mixed emotions with which her Majesty faced the responsibilities of her high position. There will be two volumes, richly illustrated with unique material, and Lord Esher will contribute a biographical and explanatory introduction.

Another very important volume in Mr. Murray's list is the private diary of Sir Richard Temple, which is being edited for publication by his son, Sir R. C. Temple. There are thirteen M.S. volumes of Temple's journal, which were originally intended for the eye of his wife alone. They cover the whole field of Parliamentary event from 1886 to 1895, but the present instalment will not extend beyond the first two or three years of that period. At that time Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was before the House, and so were various other questions of present interest, such as Woman's Suffrage, Employers' Liability, and Welsh Disestablishment. The volume will be called "Letters and Character Sketches from the House of Commons," and is sure to be full of attractive personalia.

Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, better known as "Marmaduke" of "Truth," will have a number of books appearing during the next few months. An announcement has already been made of a Life of Labouchere, which he is writing for Messrs. Bell, and Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish before Christmas an amusing volume of "Fairy Tales of Finance" from his pen. In the meanwhile Mr. John Long is preparing a collection of "stories of Society" by the same author, which ought to be full of entertainment. Few men living know so much of the private life of society as Mr. Jerningham, and if he tells one-half the tales he could tell, this book should be among the most amusing of the year.

CECIL ALDIN, the celebrated artist, is illustrating a charming new edition of "Black Beauty," the great classic life story of a horse by Anna Sewell with 18 plates in colour and announced for publication in the early autumn by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. Probably no living artist could illustrate "Black Beauty" so happily and sympathetically as Cecil Aldin, and this edition is bound to be a great favourite.

Messrs. John Long will publish this week, in their famous 1s net series, an entirely new novel, entitled "Mighty Mayfair," from the pen of "Coronet," author of "The Modern Market Place." Messrs. John Long also announce that another edition (the tenth) of Mr. Hubert Wales's successful novel, "The Spinster," will be issued in the course of a few days.

Exciting detective stories cannot be published too often. Messrs. Methuen have just issued a new example of this fascinating form of literature, entitled "Haunting Shadows: or The House of Terror," by Miss M. F. Hutchinson, in which a mysterious murder occurs in the first chapter and is not cleared up till very nearly the last.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free. from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ONE of the most interesting revivals of the coming dramatic season promises to be that of "The Winter's Tale" at the Savoy, under the direction of Mr. Granville Barker. His revival last season of "Iphigenia in Tauris," notwithstanding is popular success, added no feathers to his cap as a scholarly "producer," but rather reduced him to the level of modern German sensationalism. In spite, however, of that regrettable, and one trusts only momentary, surrender to the overpowering influence of Professor Reinhardt, there is a general feeling that in dealing with "The Winter's Tale" he will be loyal, within due limits, to the spirit and letter of the great poet who wrote it. The last important revival of the play in London was at His Majesty's six years ago, of which Time has blotted out all recollection save that of the dreadfully dull Leontes of the late Mr. Charles Warner—one of those performances which, disastrously, one can never forget—and the perfectly beautiful Hermione of Miss Ellen Terry, her last and one of her loveliest Shakspearian impersonations. In his "Forty Years of Shakspeare on the English Stage," Mr. Richard Dickins thus records that lovely performance":" "Her acting in the Trial scene was truth itself, replete with womanly love, and sorrow, and dignity. Who that heard then can ever forget the words, "Sir, you speak a language that I understand not I." In the last act her pose as the statue was perfection—her right hand resting on a small marble table, her eyes cast down. You felt that it was the only attitude in which she could have supported the ordeal. Beautiful in appearance, and with every word and movement appealing irresistibly to woman sympathies, this Hermione was indeed the embodiment of womanly love and suffering."

For a more memorable revival we have to go back to that seen at the Lyceum in 1887, when Miss Mary Anderson impersonated Hermione and Perdita also, and was in both a figure of surpassing beauty. Indeed, it may be doubted if anything lovelier to the eye was ever seen than this actress as the maiden of the fourth act of the poem. Her Hermione, however, was incomparably inferior to Ellen Terry's, and left the heart quite untouched. Mr. Forbes Robertson was a magnificent Leontes, the late Mr. John Maclean, an excellent Camillo, and Mr. Charles Collette, an amusing but too modern-mannered Autolycus. The revival had a long run, and drew audiences that filled the theatre. The comedy has, of course, been acted by the Benson Company, and it was in one of these revivals, eleven years ago, that Mr. H. B. Irving, then only twenty-three, made the first of his notable success in Shakspeare in the part of Leontes. To quote Mr. Dickins again. "For a young actor, I thought his performance of so extremely difficult a part one of altogether exceptional excellence. His Leontes was eaten up with jealousy, with no command of himself; in fact, to all intents and purposes mad; but the actor managed to retain his dignity, and, to a degree at least, to enlist the sympathy of his audience."

The Drury Lane Company that has been engaged by Mr. Arthur Collins for the production of the dramatic spectacle and modern morality play, "Every Woman," assembled in mail week for the first rehearsal. Mr. Collins met the company and went through the scenes of the play with them. Mr. H. B. Irving, who has been engaged for the important part of Nobody, and Miss Alexandra Carlisle, who has been selected for the title part, were prominent amongst those present. Whilst the rehearsal of the play was proceeding on the stage, the ladies of the chorus, sitting in a wide circle in the saloon, were rehearsing Mr. George Chadwick's incidental music under the direction of Mr. J. M. Glover. Although "Every Woman" was produced originally in America, it was written by an Englishman, the late Mr. Walter Browne. It has been localised for Drury Lane by Mr. Stephen Phillips, the chief scene being laid, not in Broadway, but in Piccadilly. All the scenery for the production is being specially painted at Drury Lane, the whole of the company is English, and the general atmosphere will be English. It will be, in fact, as essentially English as any of Mr. Collins' productions in the past, while possessing the additional merit of being distinctly novel, and altogether different from the type of autumn drama with which London has hitherto been familiar.

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These, among other financial maxims which the young American author, Mr. Montgomery, has put into the mouth of the character of a counterfeiter, were quoted by Mr. Allen Aynesworth, in an interview with correspondent to explain the title and them of the new play "Ready Money," which he was due present to Monday, August 12, at the New Theatre. Mr. Aynesworth has taken the theatre for a term from his old chief, Sir Charles Wyndham, and Miss Mary Moore. "For the first time for a number of years," he said, "there is no love interest in the part I am playing." His part is that of the Counterfeiter, and it lends itself, he explained, to very whimsical situations. With the nuances of comedy, however, will be found combined strong dramatic scenes. The play has been already produced in Chicago, and in a week or two it will be given in New York, where, by the way, the scene is laid, the first act taking place in an American gentleman's plot, and the last in an office in Wall-street, in the heart of American finance. "I have a cast of great interest for the production," Mr. Aynesworth said, "including Mr. Kenneth Douglas, Miss May Whitty, Mr. Owen Roughwood, Mr. Denton, Miss Hilda Anthony, Miss Russon, and Miss Dorothy Thomas. "I am producing this and afterwards another American play, with English artists, and keeping their local in America, so as to endeavour to retain as much as possible of the original atmosphere." "The second American play I am producing is 'Bought and Paid For,' a very strong piece written by Mr. Broadhurs, who is making an enormous success in America. To follow on I have an English play and other American plays."

An interesting "turn" at the Hippodrome is given by a troupe of Czech dancers, described on the programme as "From the National Theatre of Prague." They number about a dozen, and with the exception of Mme. Mana Dobromilove, they are all men. They appear in a choreographic scena, entitled La "Biscajesa," after the name of the gipsy heroine, the story of which is, briefly, that of the love of Pablo, a gipsy chief, for La Biscajesa, and her scornful treatment of it until she condescends to relent and let him kiss her, following up this burst of tenderness by helping him to escape from some gendermes and locking them down in a cellar until the coast is clear. Upon the prospect of the gendarme's asphyxiation and the spectacle of La Biscajesa's delight the curtain falls. Mme. Dobromilove's dancing is of the more fierily Slavonic kind, varied here and there with what one may call Byzantine touches. These latter do not call for specification; they are exceedingly ugly; and her performance would, both artistically and æsthetically, be a great deal the better for their removal. In scenes of more graceful appeal she is a commanding and accomplished artist, while as an actress she seems to have her full share of the Slav temperament and expressional power. Indeed, her acting in a short love scene with the gipsy chief early in the drama is quite exceptionally vivid and sincere; and altogether, save for the one disfigurement to which we have referred, she is a notable addition to the company of foreign dancers seen lately in London. M. Achille Viseusi, the deviser of the ballet, also impersonates the gipsy chief, and acts and dances it in first-rate style: while the other members of the troupe make a picturesque background and carry out their share in the story with admirable enthusiasm to music in which the tambourine and the castanet play a predominant and thrilling part. The ballet was received with prolonged applause.

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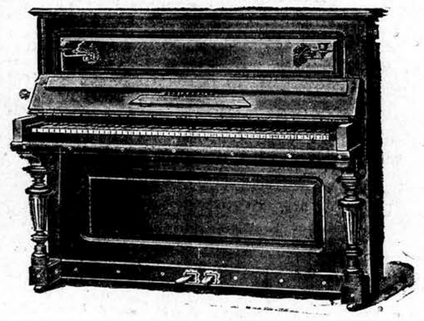

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(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M S Chottia.
666-10 Jam R and D Sadda Purna and Co vs Shiv Narayen Parbhu'al Cap and V
821-12 Man J H and Co Magunlal Ghellabhoy vs Maria widow Mehta and D Mans J H and Co.
188-11 Patell and P raji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K
819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motilal Kanji Man and T and Dik D and S
595-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Comiji vs P B Dzokar Dastur and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D
371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem Mehta and D
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Sirinbai vs R S Ghandy Malia and M
566-12 Manek and N S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver
299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanavalal Bardeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Dabh F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co
766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toomjee vs Jan Mahomed Jamal Chit M and K
992-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Manji Vanmali Cap and V.
143-12 Bick M and R Rookhiaboo vs Sarajally Adamji Noorbhai Payne and Co.
166-12 Payne and Co Rutonsi Curaondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ld Nadirsha and D.
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Mehta and D.
684-11 Cap and V M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.
211-12 Patell and E Sakharam Govind vs Gungubai D J Mantri.
201-12 Jeh and S M H Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Jeosub Sme B and Co.
219-12 Malvi H M and B Bansilal Amirchand vs Shridham Gopinath in Person.
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D D Kharas in Person.
818-11 Dabesh Mon P Shankar Tulsiram vs Babaji Vithoba Manch and N and Duph and P
436-07 Payne and Co Dayanth Krishnanth vs Dhondnath R Khote and others Jam R D and Co Mat J M Khua L and M Edg G W and Co Manchland W and Sham M and H
941-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs V S Lohar and another Sme B and Co,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
574-11 Mehta and D Esmail Ebrahim vs Bibibai Motichand and D.
153-12 Craw B and Co the Bank of Bombay vs Vadilal Chhotulal Mavji and D.
13-12 Jeh Da B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co,
23-12 Capt and V Raimabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasher Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,
473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Esaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajiboy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co. Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubuji Jurbah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co
434-11 Mulla and MS D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sma Bland Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P
925-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sanjibhai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

991-11 Subnis and G Tola alias Haji Abdal Sattar Solee vs Bai Mariambai Little and Co

Reference

2-12 E F Nicholson In Re Government vs Gerson Moses Payne and Co

Long Causes

674-09 Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.
832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
142-12 Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai widow Jam B and D and Manch and N
197-12 Payne and Co E M Wallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S.
1208-12 Judah and Sofer Hyderalli vs C M Badshah Amin D

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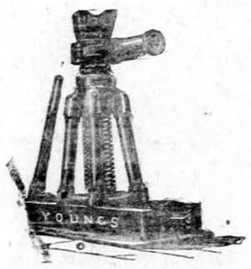

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 80 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.